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THE CONFLICT BETWEEN THE HOUSES.

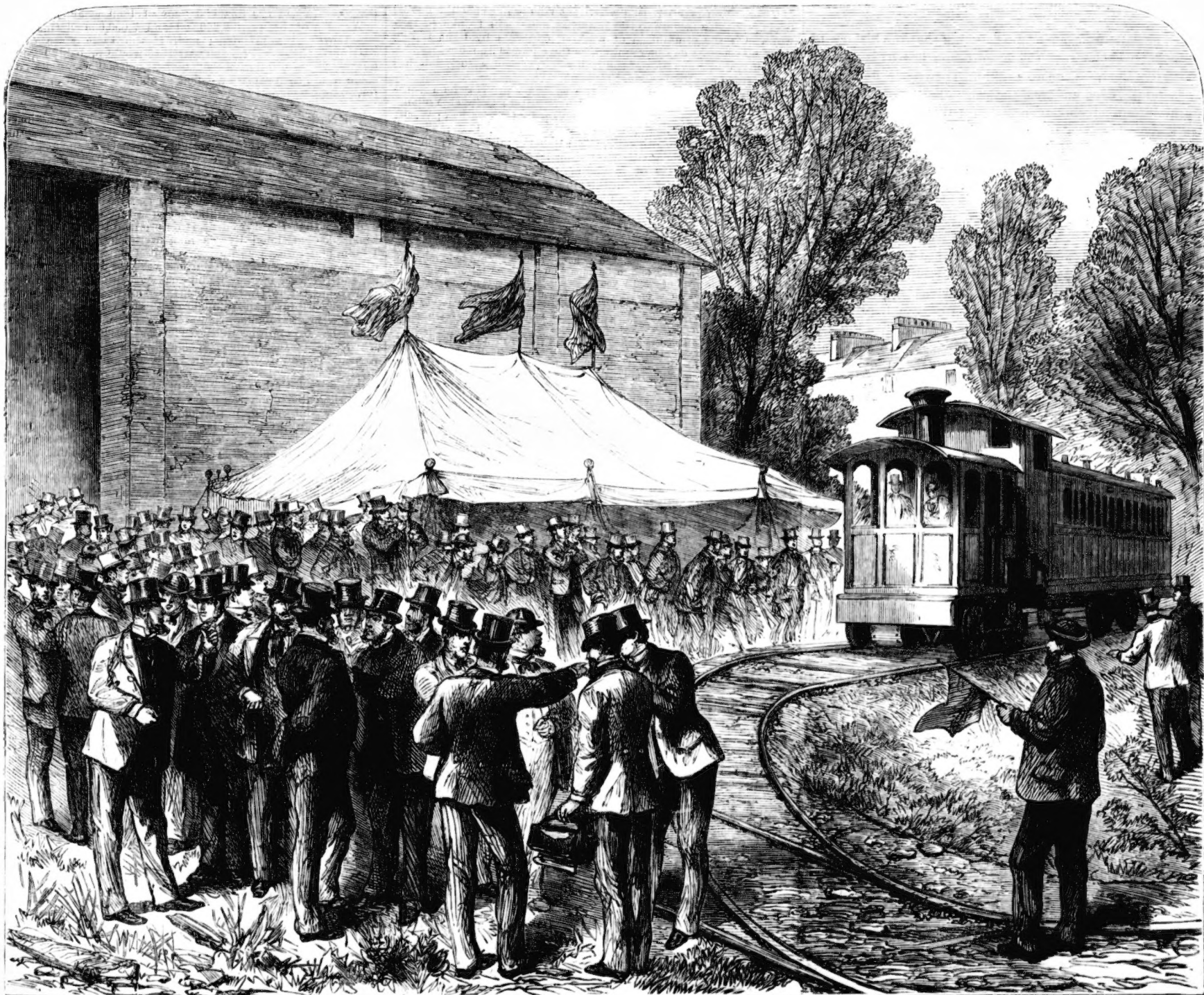
"THERE'S a hole somewhere about here, and—Begorra! you're in it!" said the Irish carman to Jack Hinton, when he landed that young gentleman—portmanteaus, boxes, sword-case, cocked hat, and all—in a yawning gulf in the road between Kingstown pier and Dublin Castle. There's been a row impending between the Houses of Lords and Commons for some time past; and—"Begorra! they're in it." The Commons have determined to reject the most important of the amendments made by the Lords in the Irish Church Bill; and the Lords have resolved to stick to said amendments—so far, at least, as the wording of the preamble goes. And so the long-dreaded collision came, or almost came. The first, and last, vote on Tuesday night was nominally on a subsidiary point; but it was come to after a general debate, and was for the moment accepted as indicating the spirit in which the Upper House means to deal with the bill as returned to them from the Lower Chamber. The immediate "fix" has, we believe, been overcome by the Government allowing the Lords to proceed with the consideration of the other points on which differences exist; but it is quite possible that fresh sources of collision may exhibit themselves at any moment. What course the Government may follow in such an emer-

gency—which no doubt has been foreseen—is unknown at the time we write; but probably it will be one which their friends will characterise as "firmness" and their enemies will denounce as "arrogant" and "obstinate;" but which the House of Commons and the country will support Ministers in pursuing.

We will not presume to anticipate what that course will be; but it is interesting to note a few things in connection with Tuesday night's proceedings. The point immediately under consideration was whether words should be retained in the preamble declaring that no portion of the surplus of the Irish Church property shall be devoted to religious purposes; and the avowed object of one division of their Lordships was, by omitting these words, to leave the door open to the admission of the principle of concurrent—or, rather, indiscriminate—endowment at some future time; while there is good reason for believing that another division of the Peers wish to leave the surplus unappropriated, in the hope that the disestablished but *not* really disendowed Church may have the chance of a pull at the money bags again by-and-by. This seems tolerably clear from two circumstances—first, the proposal to delay appropriating the surplus originated with Lord

Cairns; and, second, Lord Cairns, as the Marquis of Salisbury was anxious to show, is opposed to concurrent endowment; the conclusion, therefore, seems unavoidable that Lord Cairns desires to delay the settlement of the matter in the hope, as we have before said, of ultimately obtaining further advantages for the Irish Church. But, if Lord Salisbury, Lord Grey, Lord Russell, and others are unable to perceive this, neither the Government, the House of Commons, nor the country, is afflicted with equal intellectual blindness. They see the drift of the postponement policy well enough, and are determined to defeat the manoeuvre.

Another curious thing in connection with this matter of the surplus was the anxiety professed by certain noble Lords lest any part of it should find its way into the pockets of the Irish landlords; and yet Lord Salisbury, who was loudest in professing his fears on this head, declared, with charming inconsistency, that, if he must choose, he would as lief give the money to landlords as to lunatics. Furthermore, said the noble Marquis in effect, the words in the preamble against devoting the funds to religious purposes are false and foolish, because, if you appropriate those funds as proposed by Ministers, they must pass through the hands



EXPERIMENTS WITH FAIRLIE'S STEAM RAILWAY-CARRIAGE FOR SHORT DISTANCES.



of some persons at least who are religious, and will therefore be devoted to religious purposes. Accepting this line of argument for the nonce (though, at the same time, we utterly deny its relevancy), let us apply it in other directions, and see where it lands us. The income tax, for instance, is first collected and afterwards expended through the agency of persons, most of whom, it is to be hoped, are religious men; and therefore the income tax may, according to Lord Salisbury's way of reasoning, be devoted to religious purposes. Can the force of illogical absurdity further go than this? and are we not justified in considering Lord Salisbury both foolish and shallow in advancing such an argument?

Then there was a great deal of talk about the "arrogance" of the Premier and the desire of the Government to "humiliate" the House of Lords. Now, as the alleged "arrogance" was shown, if shown at all, in dictating to the House of Commons, to that assembly may surely be left the task of vindicating its own independence; at all events, we scarcely think it will desire the aid of noble Lords in performing the work. The humiliation of the House of Lords is another affair; and we certainly think they are likely to endure a good deal of humiliation ere they have done with this Irish Church question; but it will have been of their own seeking. The Peers have placed themselves in a false position; they have courted rebuff and rebuke; they have striven hard for humiliation; and when they have passed the Irish Church Bill—as pass it they ultimately must—and have drained the cup of humiliation to the dregs, they will have nobody to blame for that humiliation save themselves. The House of Lords has endured like humiliation from like causes before now; notably it did so in 1832 by its obstinate opposition to the first Reform Bill; and its prestige has never recovered from the shock it then received. The humiliation the Lords then brought upon their order still clings to it; and should they again choose to court the endurance of a similar ordeal by pursuing a similar course, they must accept the consequences of not being capable of profiting by experience. At all events, it is a little too much to expect Ministers, the House of Commons, and the people of Great Britain and Ireland to forego their fixed determinations lest the House of Lords should feel humiliated in having to retire from a position which they ought never to have taken up. No order in the community—Ministers, Commons, or people—wish, as a deliberate thing, to place the House of Lords in an unnecessarily depreciated position; but it is idle for the Peers first to invite hostility by thwarting the national will, and then, like spoilt children or petulant old women, to cry out about the consequent and unavoidable humiliation they have to endure.

For our part, we cannot help thinking that the history of this country shows that the humiliation has been mostly if not altogether, on the other side. The people have with wonderful patience endured the contradiction of the Peers on grave and oft-recurring occasions; they have submitted once and again to the rejection by the Lords of measures passed by the House of Commons and on which the nation had set its heart; and if sometimes, and in the end, the Peers have the measure they have meted meted to them again, that result, as it seems to us, is both natural and inevitable. It should not be forgotten that the Irish Church Bill is not the only measure on which the Lords and the people, as represented by the House of Commons, are just now at variance. In regard to a kindred measure—the University Tests Bill—the Lords have, only this week, pleased themselves, regardless of the feelings of the other branch of the Legislature. By rejecting that bill, and thereby again affirming the principle of religious inequality, they have inflicted humiliation upon the Commons' House. And can they expect always to play this game secure from ever having to endure a touch of their own quality—from being repaid in their own coin? Men now take leave to think that the laws of this country ought to be made, and its government carried on, for the benefit of the whole community, and not in accordance with the notions of a mere section thereof; and if the House of Lords, by ignoring that fact, court, and sometimes receive, a "slap in the face," to use Lord Grey's words, why then, we say again, they have only themselves to blame.

Two singular apologies have been put forth for the action of the Peers on Tuesday night. A "leading morning journal" attributes it all to the weather, and the physical irritability thereby induced; and thinks that Ministers ought to have borne with their Lordships' petulance, and, after the vote on the preamble, have gone on with the consideration of the other points of difference between the two Houses as if nothing had happened. And an evening print, which also assumes to be a leading and especially a philosophically-minded journal, says that the Lords were angry, and justly so, at being systematically "bullied by Ministers, members of the Commons, and the Press;" and that they voted against the Government in order to show their indignation at said bullying. Well, both hypotheses may be true; but, in that case, the Upper Chamber does not show to much advantage. If grave and reverend senators so far forget themselves as to deal with great public questions in a spirit of paltry spite, pique, anger, and resentment, is it wonderful that humiliation should follow? and is it not reasonable that they should be left to "digest their own spleen," even through their "proud hearts break" in the process?

THE WILLIAM CORT had paid out her portion of the Duxbury section of the new Transatlantic cable on Saturday last. On Sunday the splice was made on board the Scanderla, and that ship began paying out her portion—712,450 knots.

FAIRLIE'S STEAM-CARRIAGE.

CONSIDERABLE attention has lately been directed in the railway world to the principle of the double-bogie engines and light carriages for railways, advocated and developed with great perseverance by Mr. Fairlie. It was, therefore, with great pleasure we witnessed last week the successful public exhibition of a light steam-carriage for branch lines and lines of small traffic. The length of the carriage is 43 ft., including a compartment for the guard; the engine, carriage, and framing complete, weighs, exclusive of passengers, 13½ tons; and including its load of sixty-six passengers (sixteen first-class and fifty second), only 18½ tons. When entirely completed it will have a broad step or platform on each side, extending its entire length, and protected by a hand-rail, to enable the guard to pass completely round the train. Passengers can also pass along it to the guard, affording thus an easy means of intercommunication. The engine, running on two pairs of small wheels close together, so as to give the smallest amount of wheel base, forms one bogie or platform upon which the front part of the passenger carriage is supported and pivoted, this carriage having another bogie or platform, to which it is also pivoted, supporting its rear end. There is thus a large freedom of motion, and it was perfectly astonishing to witness the speed and grace with which this long body was swung at more than eighteen miles an hour round curves of only 40 ft. upon an oval line of rails under 200 yards in circumference, laid down in a garden attached to the Hatcham Ironworks. Mr. Samuel, many years ago—the pioneer of light engines and rolling-stock—had a small engine-carriage running with great success upon the Great Eastern Railway, and numbers still remember the Express. Mr. Fairlie himself has built an engine for the narrowest gauge passenger-railway worked by locomotives in existence, which, under the title of the "Little Wonder," has earned a wide notoriety for itself upon the Festiniog Railway; but never before has the world seen a railway carriage of such large dimensions with sixty-six passengers spun round at railway pace in a metropolitan plot of ground of less than three-quarters of an acre. Such a scene, displayed before the men of eminence that were present, really ought to earn for Mr. Fairlie that recognition he has so well deserved. From accidental circumstances, the present carriage is not of the standard dimensions proposed by that engineer—namely, a carriage with two first-class compartments, to seat sixteen persons; three second-class, for thirty; and four and a half third-class compartments to seat fifty-four—in all one hundred passengers. The standard machine complete would weigh about fourteen tons, and could be driven forty miles an hour up gradients of 1 in 100, passing round curves of 50 ft. radius at half that speed with perfect safety, as was done last week upon a temporary line of rails. In fact, as to the safety of running these carriages there is no question whatever. With regard to the prospects of shareholders from the introduction of such carriages, it has been correctly and properly stated that the average number of passengers, as taken from the Parliamentary returns, is only about eighty as the aggregate conveyed per train in the United Kingdom from the start to the arrival completing the journey. There are, of course, exceptions on the principal main lines; but even in these cases the greater number is the exception, and not the rule. The weight per wheel of the Fairlie steam-carriage is only about two tons and a half, and it follows, therefore, that very light rails may be used, and everything light in proportion; whilst the capability of passing sharp curves would also be a very important element in the construction of cheap lines. Indeed, Mr. Fairlie's idea is no dream, that, as roads are now the first consideration in opening estates for building, agriculture, or mining, such light railways may hereafter advantageously take their place, and that there is no reason why light village lines should not be made profitable feeders to the branches and main trunks of railways. On the diminution of working expenses by light rolling stock no remarks can be required, as the effect is too obvious. A company, under the title of the Railway Working Association, has been formed to promote Mr. Fairlie's system.

Among the guests present at the trials at the Hatcham works were Lord Templetown; the Chilean Minister; Colonel Yolland, R.E. Government Inspector of Railways; Sir Charles Fox; W. H. Barlow, C.E.; J. Samuel, C.E.; Robert Fowler, C.E.; Charles Vignolles, C.E.; J. Braithwaite, C.E.; Robert Mallet, C.E.; Charles Liddell, C.E.; Lieutenant-General Malcolm; John Anderson, C.E., Government Inspector of Machinery; J. C. Craven, C.E.; Dr. Hyde Clarke, and other practical men. Mr. Fairlie was highly and deservedly complimented upon the success of the trial.

THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS AND ITS FINANCIAL SYSTEM.—It is anticipated that the financial system of the Metropolitan Board of Works will shortly undergo a change; the loans are to be obtained at a lower rate of interest, and to be repaid out of a sinking fund during a period of sixty instead of twenty years. The effect of this proposed change must be a reduction in the rates. The bonds will assume the form of Consols, and be transferable from one person to another. Another convenience, that of amalgamating all rates under one general head, is anticipated.—*South London Press.*

THE NETHERLANDS INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT AMSTERDAM. This exhibition was opened, on Thursday week, by Prince Henry of the Netherlands, his Royal Highness, on arriving at the Palace, being received by the Ministers, the Corps Diplomatique, the civic authorities, and a number of distinguished foreign visitors invited to take part in the ceremony. An address was delivered by Baron Mackay, president of the Central Committee at the Hague, explanatory of the origin and progress of the exhibition, and the satisfactory manner in which it had been supported in foreign countries. The Prince replied, congratulating the various commissions upon the success of their several sections, which his Royal Highness then visited, in the order of their arrangement in the palace. The British Department, being the most forward, naturally attracted the greatest attention; and, after the Hon. Mr. Thurlow, Mr. May, (Consul-General of the Netherlands), Mr. P. L. Simmonds, and Mr. Edmund Johnson, as British commissioners and jurors, had been presented to the Prince by Baron Mackay, his Royal Highness was conducted by them throughout the British section. The most important articles were fully explained, his Royal Highness evidently taking a deep interest in those manufactures in which we excel. In the evening a grand banquet was given in the Park Locale, at which the Prince presided, supported by the same distinguished company which were present at the opening. Covers were laid for 250, and the usual loyal and "Exhibition" toasts were given. The proceedings of the day terminated with a brilliant display of fireworks. There are fourteen countries exhibiting—the Netherlands numbering 928; Belgium, 338; France, 308; Great Britain, 201; Austria, 144; North Germany, 199, out of a total of 2325 exhibitors. Mr. Thurlow, at present attached to her Majesty's Legation at the Hague, has been instructed by the Foreign Office to draw up a detailed report upon the exhibition for presentation to Parliament.

GETTING INSIDE "THE HOUSE."—The *Birmingham Gazette* says that one day last week a Birmingham artisan was in London, and, being anxious to see what the House of Commons was like, and being anxious also to hear a discussion on trade union matters, he repaired to Westminster, fully resolved to procure admission to "the first assembly." Mr. B—, as we shall call the visitor, sauntered up to a policeman—and here we leave him to tell his own story:—"Is Dixon in the House?" "Don't know," said the officer. "I saw him a few minutes ago. He was in; but I think he's gone out." "Muntz?" "Don't know; haven't seen Muntz." "Bright—is he in?" "Oh, yes," said the policeman, after an interview with another official:—"Bright is there on the Treasury Bench." "Would you tell him I want to see him?" was the next remark of our Birmingham visitor, whose appearance unmistakably indicated that he was one of the genuine working class sort. "Can't do that," said the officer. "Send your card." The Birmingham artisan produced a card on which was his name. He then on the back wrote the name of "Mr. John Bright." The card was "passed" to Mr. Bright, who straightway left his place and "came out." Our informant goes on:—"Seeing Bright coming forward out of the door, I walks up to him, and he says, 'Is this from you?' 'Yes,' says I. 'May I ask what you want?' says Bright, quite gentleman-like. 'To go inside,' says I. 'Oh! says he, 'I think I can manage that.' After a while, he calls me, and he says, 'Go up there.' This was up a flight of stairs. I went up, and I was in the House. There was three Cabinet Ministers there—Forster, Bruce, and Bright. Lord John Manners was talking. As for the 'House,' I don't think much on it. It is not by no means the place I should have thought it was." Asking the visitor if he were not impressed with the courtesy and attention of Mr. Bright, he replied, "Ah! but I should have sent for Lord John Manners or Gladstone, for that matter. I only wish I'd been up there this week. I'd been able to sit it out better, in hot weather, than some of those old rich nobles."

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

It was decided at a Council of Ministers held at Paris, on Monday, that the prorogation of the Legislative Body should continue; and no date was fixed for its reassembling. A rumour that it would not be convoked till October caused a fall in Rentes. Marshal Vaillant has been appointed Minister of the Imperial Household.

M. Rouher has been appointed President of the Senate for the session of 1869. The new Ministers submitted to the Emperor, on Wednesday morning, the basis of a *Senatus Consultum* which they had prepared.

The *Tiers Parti*, at a meeting held on Tuesday, adopted a resolution to the effect that, persisting in the views and principles laid down in their proposed interpellation, they adjourned until the reassembling of the Chamber. The Left also had a meeting on that day, but could not agree as to the terms of a resolution, and were therefore to meet again on the following day. M. Thiers's propositions were rejected as too monarchial. M. Jules Favre counselled the maintenance of a silent attitude for the present. Other members advocated a dissolution of the Legislative Body.

SPAIN.

A plot for the assassination of Serrano, Prim, and Rivero on a certain day has just been discovered in Spain, and is being actively inquired into by the authorities. The country is quiet. Don Carlos, who was reported to have left France, has been heard of in Navarre.

Arrests have been made at Madrid, and at Valladolid, Barcelona, and Cordova. Generals Yuelan, Yuenstal, and Olona, and Colonels Alberin and Carbonnel are among those who have been arrested. Eleven sergeants of the Cantabria Regiment have also, it is said, been arrested. The garrison of Vittoria has been reformed.

The Cortes has been prorogued till October. During the Parliamentary recess a permanent commission of eight members will sit. On this commission it is stated that all the political parties are represented.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor received last Saturday the members of both the Austrian and Hungarian Delegations. The two presidents—Prince Carlos Auersperg and Count Majlath—delivered addresses, in which they gave expression to sentiments of attachment and fidelity to the person of the Emperor. His Majesty, replying to Count Majlath, said he hoped the Hungarian Delegation, which had been summoned to exercise the influence which the Hungarian kingdom possessed over the common affairs of the State on an equal footing with the Cis-Leithan provinces, would, by its united co-operation, lead to the result of practically maturing the institution of the Delegations by adding to the credit of the monarchy, strengthening peace, and confirming the public confidence. In reply to Prince Carlos Auersperg, his Majesty said it would cause him sincere satisfaction to see the Delegation of the Reichsrath harmoniously coalescing with the Hungarian Delegation to preserve the power and honour of the empire, and to develop the welfare and contentment of the different peoples of the monarchy. His Majesty added:—"This will always be the surest guarantee for the maintenance of peace at home and abroad, for every State institution requires respect and confidence in order to win friends and preserve tranquillity."

In Monday's sitting of the Committee of the Reichsrath Delegation Herr Brestel, Minister of Finance for the Cis-Leithan Provinces, who had been invited to be present, made a short financial statement, giving such estimates as were possible at this period. He said the financial year of 1869 would show an improvement of between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 florins as compared with the estimate; and, if the same state of things continued, the deficit for the year 1870 would probably be, in round figures, 26,000,000 florins—whereof 21,000,000 would be covered; there would then remain a deficit of about 4,000,000 to be provided for.

SWITZERLAND.

The National Council, after a long debate, has sanctioned the commercial treaty with Germany and the Convention for the protection of literary property with the North German Confederation, and also the treaty with Württemberg respecting the law of naturalisation.

THE UNITED STATES.

The American news by the cable goes to show that the movement in favour of Cuban filibustering is very strong at New York, and also that the President is determined to put it down. Two hundred of Colonel Ryan's men were encamped on Gardner's Island, and refused to obey the United States Marshal's order to disperse; a detachment of Marines was sent to compel them to do so, and 141 were captured, and sent as prisoners to the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The United States Marshal at New York on Thursday week captured the remnant of Ryan's Cuban filibustering expedition near Hoboken, New Jersey. Ryan, with a few others, escaped. No expedition has succeeded in leaving New York for many weeks. Insurgent prospects in Cuba are dim. Scarcely any fighting is now reported, and there was much sickness in both armies.

Secretary Fish has agreed to permit the landing of the French Atlantic cable upon the coast of the United States, upon the company conforming, until Congress meets, to the terms of the Telegraph Bill, reported last Session by Mr. Sumner from the Congressional Committee on Foreign Relations. The agent of the French Atlantic Telegraph Company has given an undertaking to that effect.

Prominent Radicals are adapting measures to induce the Government to nullify the Virginia election on the ground that the negroes were coerced to vote the Conservative ticket.

The Bureau of Agriculture reports that the grain crops throughout the country are greatly above the average.

Intelligence from Ottawa announces that the Canadian Government has pardoned the Fenian Father M'Mahon.

The Irish Republicans have been holding a Convention at Chicago, and have drawn up a statement of their views. They declare in favour of liberty "without regard to race, colour, creed, or sex;" they ask for the sympathy and support of the United States on behalf of the "oppressed people" of Ireland, and the down-trodden of all enslaved lands; they thank Senators Sumner and Chandler for their efforts to obtain justice from England in regard to the Alabama claims; they denounce free trade, and claim protection for American industry; and, lastly, they call for the abolition of the neutrality laws, because these laws only aid "the monarchies of the earth to sustain their oppressive systems of government."

CHINA.

A telegram of China news, with the date of Hong-Kong, June 24, states that a proclamation hostile to foreigners has been posted by secret societies along the Yangtze river. A picnic party at Hankow has been driven away by a mob, upon the pretence that they had come for the purpose of boiling and eating children. A conspiracy has been discovered at Fo-Chow to open another Taiping rebellion; the conspirators number, it is reported, 50,000.

MR. BRIGHT ON THE LORDS.—Another letter from Mr. Bright on the House of Lords is published. It was read at a meeting in Birmingham to support the Government in resisting the Lords' amendment to the Irish Church Bill. Mr. Bright says:—"From what is passing in the House of Commons you will see that the Government and the House are anxious to act upon the principles upon which the one was formed and the other elected. It is a grief to me that the House of Lords does not more clearly comprehend the wishes and interests of the country. But I cannot but think it will have learned much from the discussions which have taken place in both Houses on this Irish Church Bill. To me it seems of first importance that more harmony should be established between the two branches of the Legislature."

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

THE Ministerial crisis in Paris is over for the present. A Cabinet is formed which exhibits several changes. M.M. Rouher, Baroche, La Valette, and Duruy remain out; Marshal Niel and Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, who, strictly speaking, are not political Ministers, will continue to direct the Finances, and M. Forcade de la Roquette the Department of the Interior. The Minister of State not only retires, but the department itself is abolished. The Department of Commerce is re-established as it existed before its consolidation with that of Public Works; and he who was at the head of both will now direct the latter. It was thought to the last moment that M. Duruy, Minister of Public Instruction, would remain in office; but it is not so, to the satisfaction doubtless of the "clerical" party. A few words about the new Ministers may not be out of place.

M. Duvergier, Keeper of the Seals, Minister of Justice and Public Worship, is in his seventy-sixth year. He is a native of Bordeaux, where he long practised as a lawyer. He once held a high office in the department of Justice, and was elected batonnier or head of the order of advocates; and at the Palais de Justice has been regarded as an authority on questions of jurisprudence. He was appointed fourteen years ago member of the Council of State, and subsequently became president of one of its sections. He was one of the commission charged with settling the questions at issue between the Egyptian Government and the company of the isthmus of Suez. His works on jurisprudence are numerous, and some of them valuable. He has not figured much in politics, but is said to be a moderate Liberal.

M. Bourbeau, the new Minister of Public Instruction, is Dean of the Faculty of Law of Poitiers, where he has practised as an advocate with much success. He was mayor of his native city in 1857, and his conduct during the revolutionary crisis of the following year gave such satisfaction that his fellow-citizens nominated him one of the eight representatives for the department to the Constituent Assembly. He never intimately allied himself with any one of the different factions of which that body was composed; but his votes were generally given to the moderate Democratic party. He was not returned to the Legislative Assembly; he renewed his practice at the Bar, and was twice elected head of the Order of Advocates. He continued and completed the important work begun by Boucenne (of whom he was the pupil), "Théorie de la Procédure Civile." He is the only one of the new Ministry who signed the "Demande of Interpellation" proposed by the 116.

M. Alfred Le Roux, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, is a wealthy landowner in La Vendée, and was long manager of his father's bank in Paris. He was elected in the Government interest, to the Legislative Body, in 1852, for the second division of La Vendée, for which he has been returned ever since. He was frequently named secretary to the Commission of the Budget, owing to his thorough knowledge of financial questions. In 1857 he was elected reporter on the Budget. In 1853 he was appointed Vice-President of the Legislative Body.

Of the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, we need say little more than that he has been for some time Ambassador in London. The new Minister of Foreign Affairs has been long in diplomacy. He has never, we believe, been a representative or deputy.

M. Chasseloup-Laubat, who succeeds M. Vuitry as Minister-President of the Council of State, holds office for the third time. He, as Minister of Marine in 1851 and in 1858, took the place of Prince Napoleon as Minister for Algiers and the Colonies.

It seems pretty evident that this Ministry is merely one of transition; none of its members belong to the *Tiers Parti*, and it is this party, whose interpellation caused the fall of M. Rouher, that should naturally furnish the material for a new Cabinet. A portfolio was, it seems, offered to one, if not to two, of its leaders; but, as they demanded that four or five places should be at their disposal—that of the Interior being one—the negotiations, though continued down to the last moment, failed. Indeed, the question of the *Tiers Parti* coming into power at this moment, when there remain over fifty elections to be examined and ratified by the Chamber, is one of much difficulty. The person under whose special supervision the elections are carried on is the Minister of the Interior, and when the return of an official candidate is attacked by the Opposition it devolves on him to defend it. M. Forcade de la Roquette was the Minister who conducted the late elections, under the superior control of M. Rouher, and all the influence they and their subordinates commanded was exercised against the *Tiers Parti* quite as much, if not more so, than against the "irreconcilable" Left; and no member of the party could accept the obligation of defending his predecessor, who did his utmost to make him a victim. Suppose the case of M. Latour du Moulin, for instance. M. Latour du Moulin was the independent candidate in the Doubs. He, more than any of his party, was the object of M. Rouher's most ardent hostility, because it was he who chiefly organised the *Tiers Parti*. All that ingenuity could contrive was done to defeat him. He was denounced by the "Administration" as Anti-Catholic, and the Prefect's journal did its best to rouse the working classes against him, and even encouraged the Revolutionary party on behalf of the official candidate. In spite of the Minister of the Interior, he was returned by a respectable majority. Surely M. Latour du Moulin could not, as Minister of the Interior, stand up to defend a practice from which he had suffered so much? The *Tiers Parti* is not the majority of the Chamber, though, joined with the party of the Left, it would be so. The turn of the *Tiers Parti* will come after the "verification" is completed.

In what character M. Rouher will next appear is as yet not made known officially. He is spoken of for the Presidency of the Senate—a Presidency for life, and not by annual nomination, as hitherto. It would be a pity. M. Rouher's faults were great, but they were the faults of a man whose success has been constant; but his worst enemies do not deny that he is not only the most eminent statesman of the second Empire, and beyond compare its most eloquent orator, but the Minister par excellence. No other man could have kept so long the position he held under "personal government." His courage was great; not only did he dread no attack, but he too often invited it, and defied his assailants. He was a devoted servant of the Emperor during the whole of a period which, it is to be hoped, is near its close; and he retires after having drawn up the programme of the system which is now about to commence. M. Rouher is fifty-four, and in the plenitude of his intellectual powers. The man who, since the death of Billault, encountered, not without glory, such champions as Berryer, Thiers, and Jules Favre, and defended, without flinching, the policy of the Government, is not likely to remain long retired from active political life.

ARMY FINANCE.—We have reason to believe that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has himself taken the question of Army finance in hand. The grand project of placing the whole expenditure of the Army in the hands of military officials, who would check their own accounts and be a law unto themselves, free from the impertinent supervision of civilians, may now be regarded as knocked on the head. Mr. Lowe, we believe, insists that the authority of the Treasury shall be rigidly upheld. Special arrangements are therefore, we understand, under consideration with a view to the separation of the stores and cash departments. The latter will be strengthened and simplified, so as to give the Secretary for War effectual aid in revising and reducing the expenditure of the Army.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE AT ST. PETERSBURG.—A suicide has just been committed under extraordinary circumstances at St. Petersburg. Colonel Hunnins, an Estonian by birth, was lately engaged in discussing with the Czarévitch a financial operation concerning the armament of the troops, and the Grand Duke, considering the terms proposed too high, exclaimed, "With Germans one is always sure to be cheated." On the Colonel civilly requesting His Highness to withdraw so offensive an expression, the latter forgot himself so far as to strike the officer in the face. The Colonel immediately applied to the Emperor, who ordered his son to apologise, but this he positively refused to do. Despairing of obtaining any satisfaction, and smarting under an insult he was unable to resent, the unfortunate officer committed suicide by blowing out his brains. The Emperor is said to have been most painfully affected by the sad event, and insisted on the Grand Duke attending the funeral.

FORTY YEARS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

(From the "Morning Star.")

If the action of the House of Lords during the last forty years were surveyed it would be found that on every important question it has pursued a consistently illiberal and retrograde course. A reference to some of the proceedings during that period will have a certain historic value at the present juncture.

THE FIRST REFORM BILL.—Every schoolboy knows that the hostility of the House of Lords to the first Reform Bill brought the country to the verge of revolution. Twice this measure was practically rejected by that House, and even when they yielded it was mainly from a fear of being swamped by new creations, or by yet more revolutionary measures.

ROMAN CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION.—On the subject of Roman Catholic emancipation the Lords had been equally obstinate. Various attempts which the House of Commons made to procure relief for our Catholic fellow-subjects, both in England and in Ireland, were persistently frustrated by the Upper House; and in 1828 they refused to concur in a resolution of the popular Assembly, to the effect that it was expedient to consider the laws affecting Roman Catholics with a view to a final and satisfactory adjustment. It was only when, a year later, the choice lay between a rebellion in Ireland and the removal of a just cause of disaffection that they yielded, and then only by the influence of the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Peel.

THE IRISH CHURCH.—In 1833 the Liberal Ministry introduced into the Tithes Commutation Bill the principle that Parliament was entitled to appropriate the surplus funds of the Irish Church to national purposes. It was the House of Lords which, in defiance of repeated votes in the reformed Parliament, compelled the withdrawal of the appropriation clause; and, although the battle raged fiercely till 1838, the bill time after time was rejected by the Lords, and the Whigs were finally compelled to pass their measure minus the principle which in Ireland was regarded as a pledge of justice.

THE CORPORATION AND TESTS ACT.—The Lords were equally inimical to the relief of Dissenters, as was shown by their rejection of a measure authorising Dissenters to solemnise marriages in their own places of worship. When they passed Lord John Russell's bill for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Act they insisted upon the introduction of words which excluded Jews from the benefit of this measure.

JEWISH DISABILITIES.—So long ago as 1833 Mr. Grant's bill for extending civil rights to the Jews was adopted by the House of Commons, but thrown out by the Peers. In 1841 Mr. Divett succeeded in carrying through a bill admitting Jews to corporate offices. The Lords rejected it, and did not give way till 1845. In 1848 the Commons were willing to admit Jews to Parliament. Year after year the bill for removing these disabilities was passed by the Lower House by increasing majorities; but the Lords persistently withheld this act of justice. It was not until after ten years had elapsed that Jews were permitted to sit and vote in the House of Commons; but the Lords still reserve to themselves the right to exclude Jews from their own Chamber, should the Crown, in the exercise of its prerogative, desire to create Jewish peers.

DISSENTERS AND THE UNIVERSITIES.—In 1834 a bill removing the disqualifications which barred the Universities against Dissenters passed through the House of Commons by large majorities; but the Lords rejected it by a majority of 102. It had not been for this vote the Dissenters would have enjoyed the full advantages of the two Universities on terms of religious equality more than a generation ago. Similar bills have more recently met the same fate.

CHURCH RATES.—In 1858 the House of Commons passed Sir John Trevelyan's bill for the abolition of church rates. The same measure was repeatedly carried in the one House and as often rejected by the other, until Mr. Gladstone's compromise recently put an end to the strife.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.—In 1835 the House of Commons passed a bill purging the corporations of the kingdom of their worst abuses, but the Lords interfered for the more ample protection of the "freemen" who had been the cause of much of the corruption.

THE CORN LAWS.—The hostility of the Lords to the abolition of the corn laws is a matter of history. On the eve of their abolition the Duke of Wellington, who at all times commanded a majority of the Upper House, wrote these words:—"I am one of those who think the continuance of the corn laws essential to the agriculture of the country in its existing state, and particularly to that of Ireland, and a benefit to the whole community."

EDUCATION.—When, in 1839, Lord Melbourne's Administration placed the management of the education funds in the hands of a Committee of the Privy Council, in order that aid might be dispensed to schools of various denominations, the Lords, avowedly influenced by a fear that the ascendancy of the Church over the education of the people would be endangered, voted an address to the Crown against this measure.

LIFE PEERAGES.—In 1856 Ministers advised the issuing of letters patent conferring a life peerage on Sir James Parke. This exercise of the Royal prerogative was successfully contested by the Lords, and Baron Parke was raised to the hereditary Peerage by the title of Lord Wensleydale.

PAPER DUTIES.—The Commons, in 1860, resolved to repeal the paper duties. The House of Lords, for the first time in its history, rejected a money bill, and that, too, by a majority of 89. As is well known, the Lower House, after an angry controversy, succeeded in vindicating its privileges.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.—The Prince and Princess of Wales left London, on Monday, for Manchester, to visit the Royal Agricultural Society's show—his Royal Highness being president this year. The Royal party arrived safely at Worsley Hall, where they were the guests of the Earl of Ellesmere. Enthusiastic demonstrations of loyalty and respect were everywhere visible. On Tuesday their Royal Highnesses visited the exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society at Old Trafford, and were gratified at the hearty welcome which was accorded by an immense crowd. The Prince afterwards dined with the council of the society. On Wednesday their Royal Highnesses went in procession through the streets of Salford and Manchester, on their final visit to the Agricultural Show. The crowds along the whole route, ten miles in length, were very great, and much enthusiasm was manifested. After addresses had been presented by the corporations of Manchester and Salford a meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society was held, at which the Prince presided. The Prince and Princess left for Hull in the afternoon, and had another enthusiastic reception on their arrival at Brough.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.—The great principle of "religious equality" being now virtually established by the disestablishment of the Church, it is natural that other institutions which may be effected by it should look with a keen eye to the full extent of its logical consequences. One of the first to apprehend the application of the principle is the venerable University of Dublin. It has been a close observer of the struggle which has now almost reached its close, and has watched its varying fortunes with anxious interest. Every new phase of policy, every change and incident of party tactics, was carefully noted in relation to the general result, and especially the prospects of the education controversy. The board of Trinity College, and all connected with its permanent staff, as Fellows or Professors, have shown by the attitude which they assumed in reference to the Church Bill that they are not wanting in vigilance and foresight. Their attention has been unremitting, and, expecting the results, they have been taking into their serious consideration the most effectual measure for putting their own house in order. Various plans have been suggested for meeting the motion of Mr. Fawcett to admit Roman Catholics to fellowships, for at least breaking its force, if not averting the attack. The exact line of policy which has been finally agreed upon—if, indeed, any course is yet quite settled—is not yet revealed; but the subject has been fully discussed, and there is reason to believe that the board are disposed to anticipate Mr. Fawcett's proposal, and quietly throw open their doors, without giving the Legislature the trouble of breaking them in with the tremendous force of the Liberal majority. It is understood that at first the intention was to stand neutral and offer no resistance to the motion; but now it is thought more politic to take the initiative, and at once declare the willingness of the heads of the University to admit Roman Catholics to its highest offices. Should this proposal be carried out, it will be regarded as a substantial proof of a desire to keep pace with the advance of Liberal opinion, and as the completion of a generous policy which it is due to the University of Dublin to acknowledge it entered upon many years ago, long before the other Universities of the kingdom showed any disposition to admit Dissenters to equal privileges.

THE CONSERVATIVE PEERS AND THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

THE following protest has been entered against the third reading of the Irish Church Bill:—

Dissentient.—1. Because this bill, for the first time since the foundation of the British monarchy, introduces, so far as Ireland is concerned, the principle, unrecognised in any other country in Europe, of an entire severance of the State from the support of any and every form of religious worship.

2. Because the adoption of this principle with regard to Ireland cannot but give great encouragement to the designs of those who desire its extension to every part of the United Kingdom.

3. Because it is a violent stretch of the power of Parliament to resume a grant made by itself in perpetuity; still more to confiscate property held by long prescription, and by a title independent of Parliament.

4. Because, if this principle be well founded as regards private property, it is still more so with regard to that which has been solemnly set apart for the purposes of religion and the service of Almighty God.

5. Because the legislation attempted in this bill tends to shake confidence in all property, and especially in that which rests upon a Parliamentary title, heretofore considered as the most unassailable of all.

6. Because it is impossible to place a Church disestablished and disendowed, and bound together only by the tie of a voluntary association, on a footing of equality with the perfect organisation of the Church of Rome, whereby, especially in Ireland, the laity are made completely subservient to the priesthood, the priests to the bishops, and the bishops themselves are subject to the uncontrolled authority of a foreign Potentate.

7. Because this bill will be felt as a grievous injustice by the Protestants of Ireland, who, through their Irish Parliament, surrendered their political independence by a treaty the fundamental condition of which was the greater security of the Protestant Establishment.

8. Because, while this measure will tend to alienate those who have hitherto been the firmest supporters of the British Throne and British connection, so far from conciliating, much less satisfying, it will only stimulate to fresh demands that large portion of the Roman Catholic population of Ireland which looks forward to ulterior and very different objects, and, above all, to ultimate emancipation from the control of British Legislation.

DERBY.	ELLENBOROUGH.
HARROWBY.	REDESDALE.
MARLBOROUGH, for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,	CLEMENTS.
7, and 8 reasons.	BANDON.
MALMESBURY.	CHAS. B. TUAM.
CHELMSFORD.	SALTOWN.
DE ROS.	HARTSMERE.
GRINSTEAD.	MANCHESTER.
WALSINGHAM.	MANSFIELD.
FORESTER.	CAIRNS, for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8
DESMAN.	reasons.
CLANCARTY.	KILMAINE.
G. A. LICHFIELD.	COLCHESTER.
BRODRICK.	TREDGEMAN.
STEWART OF GALLIES.	O'NEILL.
CARRA.	BROOKE AND WARWICK.
KELLY.	WYFORD.
LAUDERDALE.	GRAHAM.
DARTMOUTH.	DIGBY.
HAWARDEN.	COLCHESTER.
BAXTRY.	COLVILLE OF CULROSS.
ABERCORN.	EXETER.
MELVILLE.	ABERGAVENNY.
AMHERST.	STRATHALLAN.
SONDES.	

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol has also signed the protest.

BRITISH FUNDHOLDERS.—On the first dividend day last year there were 248,092 persons entitled to dividends on stock in the public funds. There were no less than 83,224 persons entitled to dividends not exceeding £5; 38,394 to dividends above £5, but not exceeding £10; 84,188 to dividends above £10, but not exceeding £50. The list then comes very small by degrees; less than a fifth of the fundholders remain to be counted. 22,282 received dividends between £50 and £100, 12,484 between £100 and £200, 3416 between £200 and £300, 2247 between £300 and £500, 1157 between £500 and £1000, 400 between £1000 and £2000, and 210 above £2000. All these are dividends for the half year, and are repeated before the year closes, the same amount being receivable every half year with "beautiful simplicity." Twelve years previously, in 1856, the fundholders were as many as 268,339. The large holders are more in numbers now than they were then; in 1856, 1665 persons received more than £500 as their half-year's dividend; in 1868, 1767.

A SCANDINAVIAN UNION.—A great Scandinavian meeting, attended by upwards of 10,000 Swedes, Danes, and Norwegians, took place, on the 4th inst., in the park of the Royal palace of Fredericshorg, about twelve miles north of Copenhagen. The Scandinavian societies of Denmark and Sweden had sent invitations to all parts of Scandinavia, and the most distant places sent representatives to the meeting. A journalist came from Trondheim, at the extreme north of Norway; a peasant from a village on the western coast of Jutland; and Schleswig was represented by three well-known Danish patriots from Flensburg. A great number of speeches in Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish were delivered, in which the necessity of a political union between Sweden and Denmark was dwelt upon as the only means of protecting those countries against the attacks of their powerful neighbours. It was also urged that the greatest possible development should be given to both the military and naval forces of Scandinavia. A Swede spoke warmly in favour of the people of North Schleswig, and one of the delegates from that country declared that the North Schleswigers would "never cease to appeal to the Treaty of Prague as the guarantee of their rights, and to demand reunion with Denmark, trusting that they would be supported in this demand by their Scandinavian brothers." The meeting concluded with several toasts in honour of the Crown Prince of Denmark and his betrothed, the Princess of Sweden.

THE LAST DAY AT WIMBLEDON.

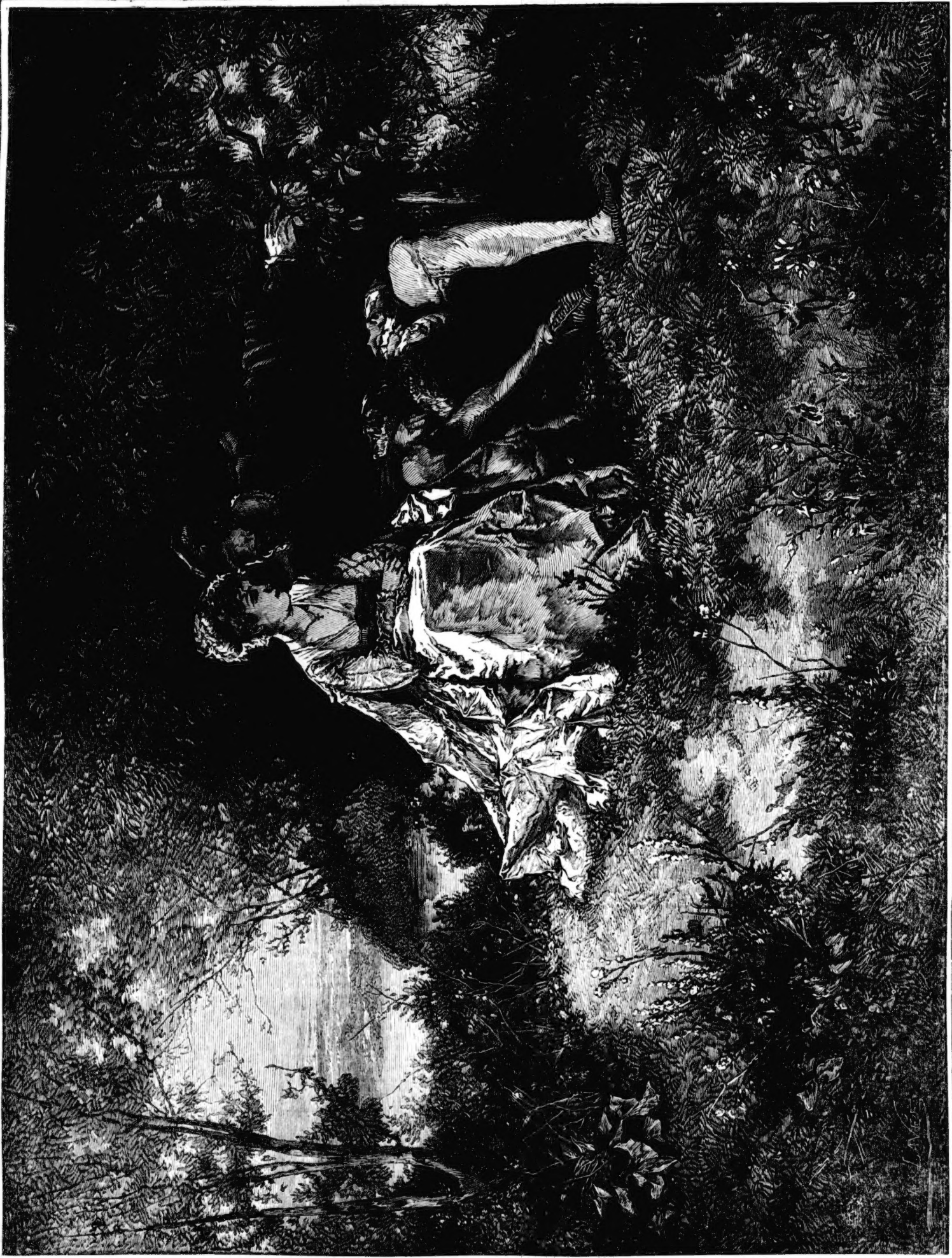
THE first business last Saturday afternoon was the distribution of prizes, which took place in front of the Grand Stand, opposite which a pretty marquee was erected over a dais, the prizes being arranged on tables on each side. There was not a large attendance when Prince and Princess Christian arrived, but the winners of prizes of the value of £50 and upwards were paraded on the left of the dais, and the ceremony of distributing the cups, pieces of plate, and purses was immediately proceeded with. Sergeant Kirk, whose name appears three times in the selected list, was loudly cheered when he passed the Princess, and so was Sergeant Lowe, the winner of the St. George's vase and the Martin's cup. So also were the Harrow boys when they came up to receive the Ashburton Shield; and Ensign Sim, the Cheltenham School boy, who won the Spencer cup, had the value of his well-won prize enhanced by the applause of the spectators. Four of the Cambridge team received the Chancellor's plate, and were cheered lustily. Corporal Angus Cameron, the winner of the Queen's prize, received a round of applause, but he took his £250 and the gold medal apparently as unperturbed as he was when firing for the prize of prizes.

By the time the review began the stands were all well filled, and as large a concourse as ever visited Wimbledon on the closing day of the prize meeting had gathered round the inclosure, while the vehicles, in some parts three deep, extended from Earl Spencer's pavilion to some distance beyond the Grand Stand. The Prince of Wales in the uniform of a Colonel of the Rifle Brigade, Prince Arthur, Prince Teck, and the Duke of Cambridge rode on to the ground soon after four o'clock, but the review did not begin till nearly five. Without repeating what troops and corps were present, or what movements they went through, we may say that the review was in every respect one of the best planned, most effective, and most instructive of any ever held at Wimbledon. Instead of confining the movements to the plateau in front of the Grand Stand the attack began by the second battalion of the Rifle Brigade skirmishing through the wood in the ravine in rear of the cottage, and a prettier sight than this was never seen at a sham fight. The men advanced through the nut-trees and ferns on their hands and knees, and their progress could only be observed by the puffs of smoke which constantly arose from the bright green foliage. When they came more into the open every bit of cover was taken advantage of, and after they had driven in the skirmishers of the opposing force they crept along catlike till within sight of the guns, and then they began popping away at the artillerymen. Being outnumbered they scampered back into the fern brake at the sound of the bugle, and, lying down, were out of sight by the time their opponents appeared on the brow of the hill. The artillery was well planted and well served, and the guns were never left unprotected, as has often been the case at former volunteer reviews. The cavalry—the 10th Hussars and the 17th Lancers—

what they say, but rather to be inwardly reflecting on the probabilities of getting the best of the bargain. As a picture of a class just now revived into a fashion, it will be interesting to our readers, and the original is distinguished for great ability and facility of treatment in the natural details, which alone make it pleasing.

THE VICEROY AT VERSAILLES.

THE second visit of the Viceroy of Egypt to Paris was not attended with quite such grand incidents as his first. The Emperor and the people were alike preoccupied with the then pending political questions, the "Tiers Parti" being engaged in getting up their demand for interpellation, and his Majesty being absorbed in considering how the said demand was to be met. Moreover, it was alleged that other influences were at work, an Egyptian attached to the Viceroy having averred that the Sultan was giving his Sovereign all sorts of "undignified annoyances." On which a Paris correspondent remarks:— "The ruler of Egypt, who came to the western world as reigning King, and was received and treated as such, with some insignificant exceptions, will leave us with shorn splendour. We now hear from Constantinople that the Sultan will be present at the ceremony of opening the Suez Canal. Very awkward, as the Viceroy has given out all the invitations to the Royal people, and naturally expected to be the Sovereign receiver of the same." Nevertheless, the Emperor and Empress continued, if on a less ostentatious scale, their imperial hospitality to the Viceroy. He spent a pleasant day at Versailles, doing what ordinary mortals do: a visit to the Trianon, the gardens, and then a dinner at St. Cloud; in the evening a theatrical representation. Our Engraving represents the Empress doing the honours to his Highness, on his visit to the Grand Trianon.



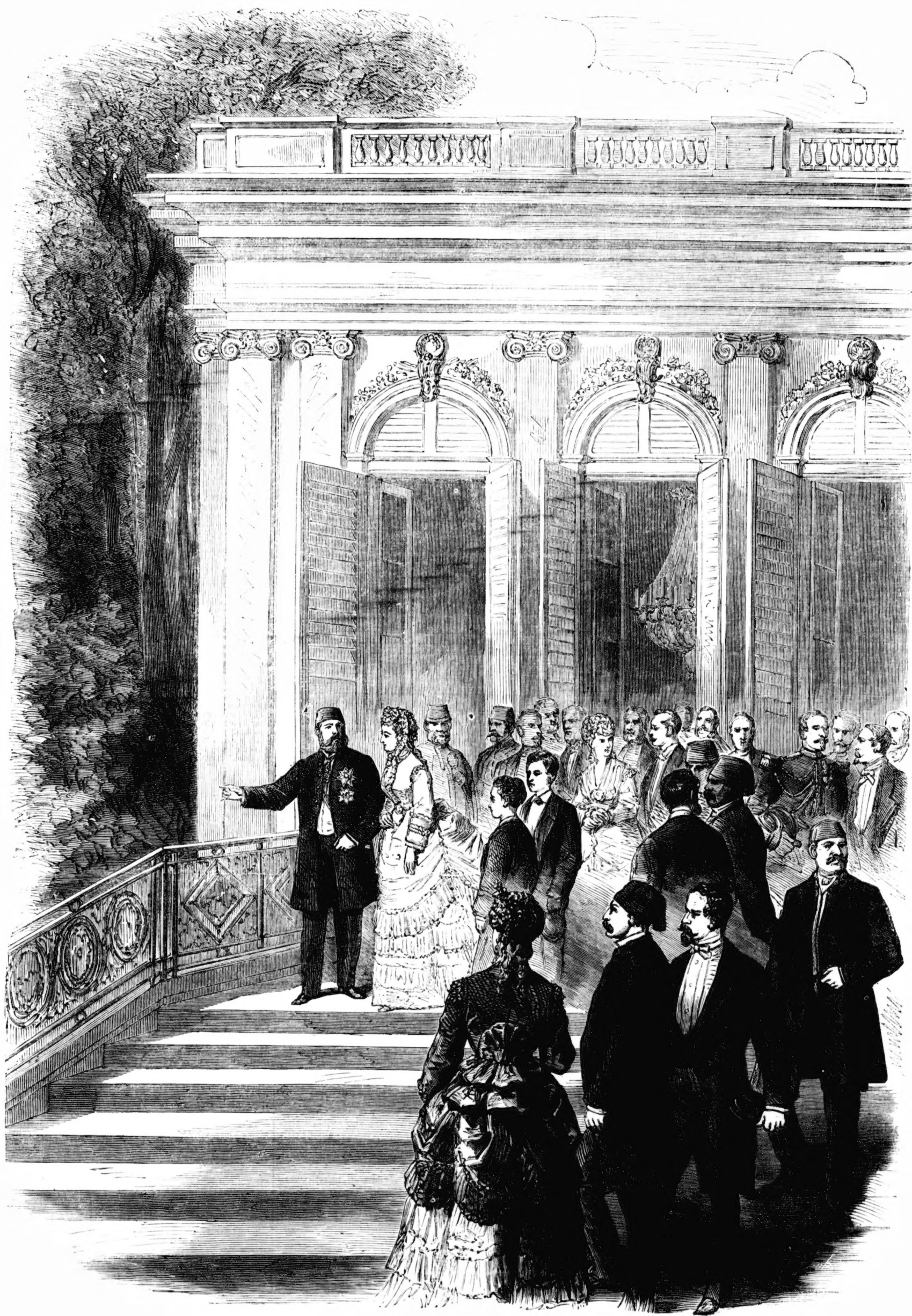
"LA PRINTEMPS."—(PICTURE BY M. F. HEILBUTH, IN THE PARIS FINE-ART EXHIBITION.)

dashed about with surprising alacrity, but on one occasion charged along a line of infantry armed with sniders, which in real warfare would have caused their complete destruction before they had reached the square of volunteers at which they were charging. There was not much to be seen of the regular infantry after they opened fire, for the crack of their rifles was so continuous, and there was no breeze to blow away the smoke, that the "thin red line" was completely hidden, and by the time the smoke had lifted a little the battalion had taken up another position. The manoeuvres ended with a march past in front of the Grand Stand.

The prize-list of the winners in the Anglo-Belgian competition shows that not one Belgian got a place. It is not, perhaps, very surprising that, though a large number came from Belgium to compete, only a few turned up at the butts. But for the liberality of the Surrey Rifles, backed up at the last moment by the committee, the Belgians would have gone back without the smallest souvenir of their visit to Wimbledon.

SPRINGTIDE.

THE picture in the Paris Fine-Art Exhibition from which our Engraving is taken this week, is an excellent example of the manner of the artist, M. Heilbuth. For style, it reminds one, as far as the figures are concerned, of some of the subjects of Albert Dürer; its treatment, however, is in the French style of Art; and, but for the admirable rendering of the surrounding spring emblems of foliage, flower, and tender landscape, would convey very few pleasurable suggestions. The figures are somehow out of place in that particular scene, and have no more relation to it than if they had been dropped there by accident out of a balloon in the very act of medieval love-making, if that can be called love-making where neither of them seem to be meaning



THE VICEROY OF EGYPT AND THE EMPRESS EUGENIE AT THE GREAT TRIANON, VERSAILLES.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 361.
A HOT NIGHT.

ON Thursday week the patience and temper of the members of the House of Commons were severely tried—more severely strained than they have been for many a year. First, the weather was hot and sultry. Second, the House was all night full, and for several hours crowded. Usually, when a great debate is on, members can go or stay, as they please, until towards the close of the evening. Then, of course, they must for the division. But on Thursday the order was, "Come early; stop all night; as divisions may be constantly occurring." And this order was obeyed by both parties. When the House was opened there were 400 members present; and long before dinner-time the chamber was crammed to its utmost capacity, and the thermometer stood at 74°. Fancy that, readers! Five hundred gentlemen in such an atmosphere—many of whom could not get a seat whereon to rest! Sir Charles Barry has long since, happily for him, passed away from the earth. Were he now living, he would surely wish he were dead, so fierce has become the discontent with the chamber which he built. Then, alas! when dinner-time came, many of the members could find no places in the dining-room. During the evening nearly 300 members dined there. The room will scarcely hold half that number; and so the hungry gentlemen had to dine in relays, and many could not get their dinners until ten o'clock. But neither was this all. If the House was hot and stuffy, the dining-room, as may be imagined, was positively offensive. We happened to put our head into it when it was full, and we shall not soon forget the blast of the hot compound of villanous smells which met us. We would rather have satisfied our hunger with bread and cheese in the street than feasted upon venison, washed down by the choicest wines, in such an atmosphere as that. Our readers may by reflection get a notion of what it must have been. The thermometer at 80°; 150 human beings present, all hot and delirious—not forgetting some thirty rushing waiters, still hotter and moister than the diners; then add the steam of hot soups, and meats, and vegetables, and you have a compound simply detestable. Of course, this is nobody's fault, not even Sir Charles Barry's; for this chamber, though inadequate now, was, for several years after it was built, quite large enough. There are two reasons why the dining-room is more frequented than it used to be: first, the business of the House is more exacting, and is becoming more so every year; constituents, too, are more exacting—they like to see their members' names in the division-lists. This the members know; and they are so anxious to make a good score that they will not go home to dinner if there is the smallest chance of a division, lest they should miss it. Whether we shall build a new house at present is questionable. But we must have a new dining-room.

THE DEBATE.

We had some very smart fighting on that Thursday night, and very capital speeches. The longest and most important debate was on the preamble of the Irish Church Bill. The preamble of a bill is the first sentence in it, setting forth the purpose of the measure, and the reason why it is brought in. In both Houses it is the custom to postpone the consideration of the preamble of a bill until all the clauses have been settled. And this is the philosophy of said postponement: In the passage of a bill through Committee alterations may be made rendering a change in the preamble necessary. The preamble set forth that no part of the surplus was to be applied to religious purposes; the Lords decided that some of the surplus should be devoted to religious purposes—to wit, to giving glebes to the parsons of the Irish Church, and also to the Presbyterians and the Roman Catholics; and therefore the preamble had to be altered. Mr. Gladstone's first job was to restore the preamble to its original state; and upon this proposal we had, as we have said, a long debate. We do not intend to say much about the speeches. Gladstone spoke with wonderful power; Disraeli was, as he has been all through the debates on this bill, loose and inefficient, giving us the notion that he has not studied the bill, does not understand it, and cares little about it. Indeed, Disraeli is never effective in close fighting. He can make an eloquent, telling set oration, as we all know, full of brilliant sallies, sarcastic retorts, and startling paradoxes; but he is not, and never was, a debater, and whenever he has ventured to cross swords with Gladstone his defeat was inevitable. Gladstone is not only an orator, but far away the ablest and the closest debater we have in the House; and as a debater he never shone out so brilliantly as he has done during these discussions. No man has been able to stand against him. He is not by profession a lawyer, but in their own field he has been a match for all the lawyers.

A DEFENDER OF THE FAITH.

Dr. Ball spoke as ingeniously as ever. There was one sentence, though, in his speech at which, albeit he uttered it with great solemnity, we could hardly help chuckling under the rose. It was to this effect:—That a nation ought to acknowledge its obligations to a Supreme Being by the recognition (i.e., endowing) of a church. Well, you will ask, what is there in this to evoke laughter? In the abstract, nothing. But the learned gentleman is the Vicar-General of the province of Armagh—that is, a sort of law officer of the Archbishop; and when we remembered that Archbishop Beresford receives £10,000 a year, and that the Beresfords have within the last half century received from the Church funds some three quarters of a million of money, it occurred to us that, if it be true that endowing a clergy is really an acknowledgment of our obligations to a Supreme Being, the nation has acknowledged its obligations in this case very emphatically. As the learned Doctor delivered this sentiment we looked at him earnestly to see if there was not in his face some sign of conscious insincerity. Indeed, we should not have been surprised to have discovered a lurking cynical smile at one corner of his mouth or in the twinkling of his eye. But there was nothing of the sort. The Archbishop of Armagh himself never looked more solemn. Verily, these lawyers have great power of face!

STORMS.

About half-past seven, when the division was thought to be close at hand, the members got exceedingly restless, impatient, and even angry; and no wonder. The House was full to repletion. At the bar members were packed as we see sheep packed in a railway-truck. The air was hot, stuffy, impure. Generally, however, hot the House is, the atmosphere is not impure; but on this night it certainly was what we may call "foul." Mr. Bright followed Dr. Ball, and spoke in his usual eloquent, forcible style, and commanded, as he always can—even under most disadvantageous circumstances—silence and attention. When Mr. Bright sat down, a certain Mr. Cawley rose (Cawley, colleague to Charley, whom Salford—or, as in the case of Charley, "Heaven"—sent to the House last year). Poor Mr. Cawley! Noting how quiet the House was whilst Mr. Bright was speaking, he, no doubt, thought that it would patiently listen to him. But, if he really dreamed this, he was soon rudely shaken out of his dream; for when the cheers which rang round the House when Bright sat down had subsided and Cawley was discovered on his legs, waiting to begin, there burst forth a storm, the like of which, in even this latitude, so liable to storms, we scarcely ever heard before. Mr. Cawley is not a practised speaker here, nor has he a voice to command silence in a House not irritated; he therefore soon found his case hopeless, and sat down. For a few seconds after Mr. Cawley had sunk back into his seat the tempest raged. Suddenly, though, it dropped, and there was a calm, as of a peaceful mountain lake. What magician was it that worked this wonder? It was Sir Roundell Palmer. We have in the House but few men who can do this—few storm-quellers—perhaps half a dozen; certainly not more; and Sir Roundell is one of them. There is something in that solemn, serious face that commands attention. Then the tones of his voice are impressive. But, after all, it is his eloquence, his logical power, backed by his character for integrity of purpose, which gives him his commanding position here. Sir Roundell did

not speak long; but whilst he was speaking no discordant sounds ruffled our peace. But as soon as he disappeared from the scene, again the tempest broke forth. Mr. Staveley Hill evoked it this time. This gentleman is a Q.C., and has a reputation at the Bar; but all this stood him in no stead. He tried hard to get a hearing. In dumb show he seemed at times to be imploratory; anon, defiant; and then he tried what patient waiting would do. But nothing would do. His silent prayers were met with cries of "No! no!" "Down! down!" and continuous groaning. His defiant look evoked only shouts of laughter; and as to his patient attitude, he soon discovered that he might as well wait on the Thames bank for the river to run by as to quell this storm by patience. Hardy, who followed, though he now speaks with something of the authority of a leader, could scarcely get a hearing. Newdegate was permitted to move an amendment, but not in silence. The storm had somewhat abated its fury, but even the fine, sonorous voice of the member for North Warwickshire could not penetrate far into the din which still filled the House. Then came the division. The numbers were—For the Government, 316; against, 222; majority, 121. There were then 568 members present; and when we recollect that all these were hot and hungry, is it wonderful that they were impatient?

A PROPHECY.

The loungers in the lobby—such of them, at least, as are observing men—must have often seen this Session a member without a hat, always without a hat, rushing to and fro through the doorway with rapid steps and eager, earnest look, giving the observer the idea of a man who has, or thinks he has, a world of important work to do and means zealously to do it. You would say, indeed, as you see him moving swiftly ahead, with his shoulders forward, his head thrown rather backward, and his eyes looking straight on at nothing particular, that the whole mind of the man is absorbed in his work, and in thinking how it is to be done. We cannot, though, say that if we had important business to be done in the House, requiring solid judgment, clear vision, and practical sagacity, that this is the man we should select to pull it through. His features do not show sufficient intelligence—that is, the capacity to understand; whilst there is about his somewhat dull eyes a sort of dreariness, which generally indicates fanaticism. When this gentleman came to the House we had learned something about him, and perhaps our knowledge influenced our judgment on him when we came to see him. But, be that as it may, when we first took stock of him we promptly decided that he is a man with a fixed idea—one fixed idea filling all the limited scope of his vision, and worshipped with fanatic and exclusive reverence, and, doubtless, sincerity. Such men are not rare. We have a few in the House of these slaves to an idea. Newdegate is one; Whalley, if he be sincere, is another; and this gentleman is a third. Reader, the gentleman whom we have imperfectly described, and who must be now introduced to you, is

WILLIAM THOMAS CHARLEY.

Mr. Charley was sent to Parliament, in 1868, by the borough of Salford. Salford usually returns Liberals, and on this occasion two notable Liberals were in the field—to wit, our old friend John Cheetham and Mr. Henry Rawson, of the *Manchester Examiner and Times*. But Salford forsook its tradition and rejected the Liberals, and returned the Tories, Mr. Charley and Mr. Cawley. There is, it seems, a large number of these aforesaid fanatics to an idea at Salford. And now we will tell our readers what this idea is. "Popery has spread, is spreading, and must be stopped; and the Right Honourable William Ewart Gladstone is, consciously or unconsciously"—many of these fanatics assert consciously—"by his Irish Church Bill, speeding on the spread of Popery." This is the idea which these fanatics have got fixed and inexpugnable, into their silly heads; and it was this, with the aid of a good deal of beer, rumour says, that returned Mr. Charley to Parliament. Mr. Charley acknowledged this and boasted of it on the hustings. It was his "mission," he said, "to stop the spread of Popery." He was sent "by Heaven" for this purpose. "Yes," he exclaimed, "let Mr. Gladstone know that he will have to meet me face to face!" Bold words these; but all fanatics to fixed ideas are bold. Mr. Charley, though, was in no very great hurry to redeem his promise. True, he was soon and often upon his legs; but his speeches were for a time by no means of the prophetic kind. It would seem that the affluence did not come to him as he expected; and, without the divine affluence, of course, the divinest of prophets are but as other men. But on Thursday night week Charley evidently felt the inspiration. Yes, at last the time had come when he was to "meet Gladstone face to face." We will briefly portray the scene.

SNUFFED OUT.

The time was about half-past eight; the House, lately so crowded, was, comparatively, thinly attended, the bulk of the members—the first division over—having gone to dine, or lounge on the terrace till they could dine. The subject under discussion was, as Disraeli said, of no great importance—a mere question of whether disestablishment should begin in January, 1871, or May. Gladstone had spoken, as had Disraeli in a belittlingly dry and formal manner, when up rose our prophet; and at once we saw that the inspiration was upon him, and that the time was come when he was to fulfil his mission and meet Gladstone face to face. His attitude was bold; his voice was loud; and, after a single plain sentence, he dashed into the metaphoric style, which, as our readers know, is characteristic of prophets. "The right hon. gentleman (Gladstone) held over the Irish Church the axe of his tyrant majority." "The Constitution is at an end." "The right hon. gentleman gathered up in his own person all the functions of the State, as did Augustus those of the Roman States." "Her gracious Majesty meant the right hon. gentleman," and the House of Lords were his obedient servants. "Talk about Americanising the institutions of the country." Such were the passionate and highly figurative prophetic utterances delivered by our "Heaven-sent" prophet. How were they received? Well, the House of Commons has always been a stiff-necked generation from of old. It has had many prophets sent to it, but has never received their warnings and divinations with reverence. On the contrary, when it ought to weep, it irreverently laughs; and when it should quail before the prophet, it scoffs and sneers at him; and on this occasion Gladstone actually smiled at his accuser; the members shook the building with laughter, culminating louder and louder. Nor was our Speaker any better; for when "the Heaven sent" was soaring to the height of his great argument, Mr. Speaker coolly rose, called him to order in that he was wandering quite away from the subject, and thus in a moment snuffed the prophet out as a man snuffs out a candle. We never saw a speaker so extinguished before. He muttered some commonplace remark, and dropped into his place like a shot bird.

MR. HENRY RICHARD.

A correspondent informs us that we made a slight mistake in regard to Mr. Henry Richard, M.P. for Merthyr Tydvil last week. Mr. Richard, it seems, is not now a preacher "with a charge," he having given up his ministerial duties several years ago, and having since devoted all his time and talents to politics in connection with the Peace Society.

TELEGRAPH TO INDIA.—The Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company has manufactured up to the present time 360 miles of the British-Indian cable. The greater part of this line is expected to be complete by the middle of November next, and the most important portion of all, which they are at present engaged in manufacturing, should be on board the Great Eastern by the end of November. The Great Eastern will reft at Liverpool, and after undergoing the necessary preparations for her journey round the Cape, she is to steam to her old anchorage off Sheerness and receive the British-Indian line, or rather that portion of it called the "main cable," which is to span from Bombay to Aden. Captain Halpin will command the vessel on her voyage out to India, and Mr. Henry Forde is to be in charge of the cable. He is at the present time superintending its manufacture at Greenwich. The remainder of the line, the Red Sea section, is to be laid from the Chiltern and Scandaria. The contractors are very sanguine that the line can be completed by the promised time, the end of April next.

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, JULY 16.
HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Greenwich Harbour Bill was read the second time, on the motion of Lord CAMPERDOWN, and without exciting any discussion. The Bankruptcy Bill and the Imprisonment for Debt Bill were ordered to be referred to a Select Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

The House of Commons resumed the consideration of the Lords' amendments to the Irish Church Bill.

Mr. GLADSTONE moved to agree to the amendment granting to the Church body the sum of £300,000 in respect of private endowment within six calendar months of Jan. 1, 1871; but this proposition, he explained, had always been associated in the minds of the Government with the idea that such a money payment would be the means of closing the whole controversy by including the Ulster glebes or Royal grants. The second portion of the clause, therefore, conferring the Royal glebes upon the Church body, but which, in his opinion, were as undeniably public endowments as any portion of the present property of the Church, he should ask the House to disagree to.

Mr. DISRAELI reminded the House that when the Premier introduced this measure he specifically declared that he did not include the Royal grants; he could not understand, therefore, upon what ground the right hon. gentleman claimed credit for concession and conciliation. The object of the House of Lords by their amendments was to secure to the disestablished and disendowed Church a modest and not altogether inadequate support; and, if they were rejected, the idea of the Irish Church being in a position of equality with the Roman Catholic Church would be a perfect mockery.

After a long discussion, the House, having agreed to the first part of the Lords' amendments, divided upon the second, conferring the Ulster glebes or Royal grants on the Church body, which it disagreed to by 344 to 240, or a majority of 104. Mr. DISRAELI therefore intimated that, so far as he and those with whom he acted were concerned, there was no point in the remaining amendments as to which he would trouble the House to divide, until they came to clause 68. Upon reaching clause 68, which provided for the ultimate trust of the surplus,

Mr. GLADSTONE proposed to disagree to the Lords' amendment reserving the appropriation to Parliament, and to reinstate the clause in its original shape, whereby the surplus would be applied to the support of infirmaries, hospitals, lunatic asylums, and other charitable objects in Ireland.

Mr. DISRAELI said he would sum up his objection to the Ministerial proposition in one sentence, which was that he and his friends did not think that the views of the Government upon the subject were sufficiently matured, and that the appropriation of the surplus should be reserved. Upon that, and that only, he was prepared to take the sense of the House.

After a long and animated debate the House went to a division, and it was decided, by 290 to 218, or a majority of 72, to reject the Lords' amendment. The announcement of the numbers, indicating as it did a diminution of the Ministerial majority, was received with loud and prolonged cheering from the Opposition ranks, which was caught up and answered by cheers from the Liberal benches.

MONDAY, JULY 19.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE UNIVERSITY TESTS BILL.

Earl RUSSELL moved the second reading of the University Tests Bill (from the Commons) and briefly explained its object and provisions, and expressed a hope that Lord CAMARVON would not persist with his notice to move the previous question.

Lord CAMARVON observed that it was not from want of courtesy, or from a disinclination to conciliate, that he had placed that notice on the paper, but he thought it preferable to moving a direct negative to the bill. Their Lordships were invited to discuss the measure at the close of the Session, when the time of Parliament was engrossed by another all-absorbing question. It dealt with the Universities on the one hand and the colleges on the other; and it threw the former open to Nonconformists, upon whom it also conferred the right of admission to the governing body. No doubt there was a growing opinion in favour of relaxing some of the tests now in force, and of admitting to the governing body others besides members of the Church of England. Had the bill stopped there the question might have been a fair one for discussion; but the fact was that it not only dealt with the Universities but with the colleges, and required that the tests in their case also should be relaxed. That question was now raised in their Lordships' House for the first time, and it involved grave consequences—so grave that, enmeshed as they were with a mass of other business, he considered it unreasonable to ask them to deal hastily with a matter of such importance. If no tests were imposed in the colleges there would be no security for the moral and religious character of the education to be imparted. It would be better, therefore, for the interest of the country and of the Universities themselves if some understanding could be arrived at, and some common basis of arrangement laid down. That time might be given for this purpose, then, he moved the "previous question."

After some discussion, a division took place, and the "previous question" was carried by 91 to 54, or a majority of 37. The bill was consequently "shelved" for the Session.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

QUESTIONS.

Mr. OTWAY said, in reply to Mr. Stapleton, that as the British Government had received no official information respecting the negotiations between Austria and Bavaria in regard to the Occidental Council, he could produce no papers on the subject.

Colonel S. KNOX reminded the Chief Secretary for Ireland of Mr. Gladstone's promise to bring in a bill this Session to relieve the Nonconformist congregations in Ireland of certain debts, but Mr. C. FORTESCUE said it would be impossible to attend to the matter this Session.

Sir W. GALLWEY asked if anything had been done to remedy the inconvenience and delay in the traffic between England and France; and Mr. BRIGHT informed him that certain steps had been taken.

Mr. GLADSTONE, in reply to a somewhat premature question of Sir F. Heygate, said that, although in the application of the surplus funds of the Irish Church some regard might be paid to the locality from which such surplus was derived, he was of opinion that an equitable distribution over Ireland would be the most just method of disposing of the surplus.

Mr. GLADSTONE, in answer to Colonel French, said that, directly after the Irish Church measure had been disposed of, Government would make a statement with regard to the other business before the House.

Sir G. GREY withdrew the Dublin Freeman Disfranchisement Bill.

SUPPLY.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and Mr. FORSTER spoke at considerable length on the proposition that a sum not exceeding £340,711 be voted to complete a sum of £840,711 for public education. The discussion was continued by Mr. Whalley, Sir S. Northcote, Mr. Mellis, Mr. Liddell, Mr. Mundella, Mr. Buxton, Lord Robert Montagu, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Reed, and several other members. The value of the present Privy Council system was thoroughly canvassed. There was a very considerable diversity of opinion as to its results, especially in the agricultural districts. Mr. BAINES suggested that the grants for these districts might advantageously be increased. Finally, the vote was agreed to; as was also a vote of £158,263 to make up a total of £225,253 for the Science and Art Department. With regard to the latter, Mr. JACOB BRIGHT remarked that the great manufacturing districts of the north, of which Manchester was the centre, did not receive a single shilling of the money distributed for scientific instruction. Several minor votes were agreed to.

THE DUBLIN FREEMEN.

The House went into Committee on the Dublin Freeman Commission Bill, after an ineffectual attempt by Mr. Collins to include Youghal in the Commission. Mr. Lowther, ostensibly to test the principle, moved that the Speaker leave the chair, which was lost by 114, the voting being 75 for and 189 against the motion. The bill then passed through Committee.

TUESDAY, JULY 20.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

Earl GRANVILLE moved that their Lordships should agree to the Commons' amendments, and should not insist on their own amendments to which the Commons had disagreed.

Lord CAIRNS, in criticising the conduct of Government, referred with some bitterness to the allegation which had been made to the effect that the House of Lords could not understand the temper of the country. The noble Lord then proceeded to examine the Commons' amendments in detail, by way of supporting a motion for their rejection *en bloc*.

The Earl of KIMBERLEY followed with a defence of certain of the Commons' amendments which had been opposed by Lord Cairns, and particularly objected to his proposal for retaining words in the preamble which pointed not only to the postponement of the disposal of the surplus, but also to the raising of the question of concurrent endowment.

Earl GREY deprecated the tone in which the Prime Minister had referred to the House of Lords, and thought that concessions had been asked of that House to which it was impossible to yield without loss of honour. He thought if Government had recommended the plan of concurrent endowment to the Commons it would have been accepted. He still refused, however, to abandon the hope that the bill would be passed this Session, though he feared not in its best form.

Viscount HALIFAX deprecated the policy of delay, which would produce only excitement and agitation.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE, while counselling other concessions, expected the Lords to keep the disposal of the surplus an open question.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY adopted the alarmist view as to the consequences of the bill, but would nevertheless yield to the voice of the country.

The Duke of ARGYLL followed with a very earnest repudiation of Earl Grey's taunt that the Government desired to bring the two Houses into collision. He vindicated the course of the Government by a reference to the large majority by which the proposal before that House was rejected in the Commons—and that proposal meant only future concurrent endowment.

The Marquis of SALISBURY attacked the preamble as foolish, and ridiculed the idea that it was the work of the House of Commons. It was "the will, the arrogant will, of one man."

The Bishop of LONDON, while admitting that concurrent endowment was an impossibility, would oppose the Government.

After a few words from Earl GRANVILLE putting in a clear light the issue before the House, the debate was continued by the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Marlborough, Viscount Eversley, and the Earl of Winchester. At about eleven o'clock the question was put to reinstate the words proposed to be omitted, when the numbers were—Content, 95; not content, 173. Almost immediately thereafter Earl GRANVILLE announced that it would be necessary, before proceeding with the bill, "to consult his colleagues." The debate, on this significant announcement, was adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN AT THE BAR.

At the morning sitting the Lord Mayor of Dublin appeared at the bar and presented a petition from the Corporation of that city praying the House to support Ministers in their efforts to secure religious equality for Ireland.

METROPOLITAN BOARD FINANCE.

Mr. AYRTON moved the second reading of the Metropolitan Board of Works (Loans) Bill, which proposes that all the existing loans contracted by the board shall, with the assent of those who have advanced the money, be converted into one consolidated debt of precisely the same character as the National Debt.

Mr. HUNT thought it was unfortunate that the bill was introduced at so late a period of the Session, and wished that the House might have a full statement of the financial position of the board.

After a number of members had spoken to much the same effect, the bill was read the second time and ordered to be referred to a Select Committee.

METROPOLITAN POOR ACT.

The House then went into Committee on the Metropolitan Poor Act (1867) Amendment Bill, which measure found little favour from the metropolitan members. After several amendments had been proposed, and clauses up to 5 agreed to, the sitting was suspended.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PRISONERS.

At the evening sitting, Mr. MAGUIRE's motion for returns relative to the provision made for Roman Catholic prisoners in prisons was met by an attempt to count-out the House, which, however, failed; and, after Mr. BRUCE had confessed that he was not prepared with a remedy, the motion was agreed to.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

In Committee on the bill legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister, after several motions for adjournment, Mr. MONK's instruction, extending permission so as to allow a man to marry his wife's niece, was put and negatived; and, after more motions for delay, Mr. CHAMBERS consented to the Chairman reporting progress.

THE DUBLIN FREEMEN.

The House then resumed, and the Dublin Freeman's Commission Bill was re-committed, amended, reported, read the third time, and passed. During the debate Mr. Gladstone, who entered the House shortly after the division in the House of Lords on the Irish Church Bill, was received with loud cheers, which were again and again renewed.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE LORDS AND COMMONS.

Mr. F. A. MILBANK asked the Speaker, amid the cheers of the House, whether any apology could be demanded from a peer who in the other House had used language insulting to the Prime Minister and the leader of a great party.

The SPEAKER said it was not the duty of the House to notice what passed in another place, as it was supposed not to be cognisant of it.

HYPOTHEC (SCOTLAND) BILL.

The adjourned debate on the second reading of the Hypothec Abolition (Scotland) Bill was then resumed by Mr. A. O. EWING. After a discussion of some length, Lord Elcho's amendment for delaying the further consideration of the bill pending the consideration of the whole question of the law of hypothec by a Committee of the House of Lords was negatived without a division; and the House read the bill the second time by a majority of 36.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The Special and Common Juries Bill was then read the second time on the motion of Lord ENFIELD. The order for the second reading of the Adaptation of Food and Drink Act (1869) Amendment Bill was discharged. The Married Women's Property Bill was read the third time and passed by a majority of 99.

THURSDAY, JULY 22.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.—MINISTERIAL STATEMENT.

Earl GRANVILLE rose, amid breathless silence, and said, in reference to the decision come to by their Lordships on Tuesday night, that the Government were of opinion that that decision was of a very grave character; but they were unwilling to incur the responsibility of preventing their Lordships from discussing the further amendments on this bill. At the same time he assured the House that in the future progress of the amendments he intended to act in a spirit of peace and conciliation, and he hoped he should be met in a corresponding spirit from noble Lords on both sides of the House. His first duty, then, was to move that the House should not insist on its amendment altering the date of disestablishment from January, 1871, to May of the same year.

Lord CAIRNS said since the adjournment of the House he had had the opportunity of having a conference with the noble Earl opposite (Lord Granville). It was clear to him (Lord Cairns) that, after the decision the other night, the remaining amendments were not many in number, and by no means incapable of solution, and he found a similar spirit in the noble Earl opposite. He was quite ready to agree to the proposal not to insist on the date for disestablishment being fixed at May instead of January, 1871. With regard to another amendment regarding the relative position of rectors and curates, he was strongly in favour of that amendment; but as the Government were disposed to concede a portion of it, he felt justified in accepting that solution of the question. In reference to the other amendment (the Earl of Carnarvon's) relating to the commutation of life interests—which he regarded as the most important of the remaining amendments—the noble Earl entered into an examination of the points and facts involved, and said he thought that, as the Government were disposed to accept certain provisions of the amendments, there was no necessity to raise an issue on this question. Closely connected with this amendment was the amendment with respect to residences; and on this point the Government were not prepared to make any concession. Although he thought this was one of the greatest hardships of the present bill as affecting the Church, as it did not, apart from the commutations, involve a sum of more than £100,000, he was not prepared to advise their Lordships to take issue on the point. His Lordship, in conclusion, said that, much as he detested every part of this bill, he thought it was not desirable, either for the public interests or for the particular interests of the Irish Church, that there should be a struggle prolonged for months on minor details, if they were able to secure reasonable terms for the Church of Ireland.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY said he had come down to the House prepared to insist upon their Lordships' amendments with regard to the Ulster glebes, and he regretted that no compromise had been offered upon the subject; but he could not forget that an important concession had been made with regard to private endowments, and he would therefore offer no further opposition on that point.

The Earl of CARNARVON did not object to the compromise that was proposed, but still he felt that the bill was unsatisfactory, for the concessions made by the Government were not equivalent to the amendment made by their Lordships. His only object was to secure for the Irish Church some little competency out of the wreck of the property, and that object had now, to some extent, been obtained.

The Marquis of SALISBURY admitted that Lord Cairns had done the best he could for the Irish Church, and accepted the compromise which had been made. His noble and learned friend had found himself with a tremendous responsibility resting upon him, and he had done the best he could under the circumstances.

Earl RUSSELL remarked that more credit was due to the leaders of the opposition than to the fact of the Government for the satisfactory result which had now been arrived at.

The Duke of CLEVELAND hoped that some explanation would be given with regard to the amendments which it was proposed to pledge the House to with regard to the sixty-eighth clause.

The Earl of MALMESBURY thought that, the principle of disestablishment and disendowment having been affirmed, it would have been a scandal if an arrangement had not been made. He was also of opinion that, if their Lordships had not obtained all they desired, they had at least vindicated their position in the Constitution.

Earl GREY also accepted the compromise, and was glad to find that the

views he had enunciated thirty-five years ago with regard to the Irish Church were at last acceded to.

Lord HALIFAX regarded the terms of the compromise as fair and reasonable.

The Earl of HARROWBY and Lord ATHLUNNEY likewise expressed satisfaction at the terms of the compromise.

The Duke of MARLBOROUGH complimented Lord Cairns on the tact and ability with which he had conducted the negotiations with the Government. Although he did not agree with the provisions of the bill, he thought the concessions made on both sides were fair.

After some remarks from Earl Stanhope,

Lord LYTTON asked Lord Cairns to explain the terms he had come to with Earl Granville.

Lord CAIRNS said that, as he read the sixty-eighth clause, not one shilling of the surplus could be touched until there was a separate Act of Parliament for it. He further explained the spirit of conciliation exhibited by the Bishops, and their desire to withdraw all personal considerations, in order to facilitate a fair settlement of the question.

The Earl of BANCROFT protested against the compromise in the name of the Protestants of Ireland.

Earl GRANVILLE thanked Lord Cairns for the frankness with which he entered into confidential communication with the Government in order to smooth the difficulties in the way of the passing of the bill.

The Bishop of TUAM disapproved of the compromise, and, in the name of the poor Protestants scattered over Ireland, protested against the bill.

The LORD CHANCELLOR then put the question, that their Lordships do not insist on their amendment to clause 2, and it was carried without a division.

The other amendments were then disposed of in the terms of the compromise.

On clause 27, on the motion for assenting to the Commons' reasons for rejecting the Lords' amendment to the ecclesiastical residences, a division took place, when the motion was carried by a majority of 47 to 17.

Earl GRANVILLE proposed to insert in the sixty-eighth clause words to provide that Parliament might hereafter have power to apply the surplus to the relief of unavoidable calamity and suffering, yet so as not to cancel or impair the obligations now attached to property under the Acts for the relief of the poor.

Earl GREY protested against the words being inserted, on the grounds that they were unmeaning and could not bind future Parliaments.

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be reported amid cheers from the Ministerial benches.

A Committee was appointed to draw up reasons for dissenting from some of the Commons' amendments.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Marquis of Hartington laid on the table the report of the Select Committee on electric telegraphs.

THE UNIVERSITY TESTS.

In answer to Mr. Sartoris, the SOLICITOR-GENERAL said that the entire rejection of the bill which had been sent to the other House without any consideration whatever had entirely freed him from responsibility in the matter.

Lord SANDON rose to inquire whether it was in order for the hon. member to comment upon the conduct of the other House?

The SPEAKER said it was not right to comment upon the debates in the other House.

Sir J. COLERIDGE continued his remarks, saying that, after the rejection of a public and just bill of that kind, he could only say that they were the only ninety-one persons in England who would have done so.

Mr. DISRAELI rose to order. He had no objection whatever to the right hon. gentleman holding the opinion that he seemed to hold, or to his communicating it to the House; but he begged to ask whether he had a right, when answering a question, to enter into an argument such as that which had just been imported.

The SPEAKER: In answering a question there should be as little controversial matter brought into the question as possible.

THE REVIEW AT ALDERSHOT.

In reply to Lord Eustace Cecil, Mr. CARDWELL said that it was true that the troops remained under arms on the day in question from ten until two and half-past two o'clock, and that many of the men (to the number of 125) fell out of the ranks, but it was to obtain water at the water-carts.

THE STATE OF NEW ZEALAND.

On the motion for going into Supply, Lord BURY called attention to the correspondence relating to the affairs of New Zealand, and, at great length, drew a picture of the wretched state of the colony, which he attributed to the policy of the Colonial Office with respect to the natives.

Mr. MAGUIRE and Sir H. S. IBBETSON supported the views of Lord Bury. Sir C. W. DILKE denied that the Imperial Government was responsible for the present state of affairs in New Zealand.

After some remarks from Mr. FOWLER in defence of missionary societies, Mr. MONSELL said the Government had the deepest sympathy with the colonists of New Zealand, but that the state of the colony was not so bad as was represented; and he showed that the Imperial Government had resigned all voice in the internal affairs of the country; hence the colony was solely responsible.

SUPPLY.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and the consideration of several votes occupied the remainder of the sitting.



SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1869.

SOME TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THERE are really some elements of an amusing character in the situation in which the House of Lords, the House of Commons, the nation outside, and, we might add, the Crown itself, now find themselves. It is centuries since the House of Commons appeared as suppliants, and we are constantly told that the Government of England is a democracy, which means that the people of the nation are self-governed, and can carry what laws they please through the votes of their representatives. The Sovereign has influence, but no power; the Queen of England governs through her Ministers, which means that they do what they please, or rather what the nation dictates to them. But in practice we are often finding, and are just now finding with some emphasis, that the privileged body called the House of Lords have a veto which is at least a source of irritation and inconvenience. It is not surprising that the hereditary legislators, as they are called, should want to have a finger in such a pie as the Irish Church question, and nobody is much surprised at their policy; but to what an absurdity does their course of action reduce the abstract view of our being a self-governed nation! We shall get out of the difficulty, of course, and the constituencies who returned Mr. Gladstone to disestablish and disendow the Irish Church will have their way at last; but it is impossible in the nature of things that these possibilities of obstruction and confusion should continue. Everything in the world of political action indicates a tendency to bring facts in harmony with theories; and, though the traditional or historic tendency (as it may be called) is very strong in the English mind; though we are very slow to break entirely with the past, or even to revise things which have long prescription in their favour, we are not so slow at it as we used to be; and nothing could be more likely to quicken the new tendencies than the absurdly anomalous position in

which we now stand. A popular Minister, with an unparalleled majority at his back, is for a time stultified in endeavouring to carry out the pledges on the strength of which he was made Minister by a vote of a body of men whose responsibility to the nation is only of that indirect kind which may be supposed to ground itself upon a dread of revolutionary storms. To complete the absurdity, a member of the House of Commons inquires of its president, the Speaker, whether it has the power of demanding an apology from a peer for words which it may consider disrespectful about any of its own members, and is gravely informed that it is not supposed to know what takes place in the other chamber, except, of course, by direct communication from that chamber. The question of the honourable member was not a wise one; but there is something exceedingly comic in the discrepancy between the assumption and the fact. We get along wonderfully, in spite of our historic and other absurdities; but undoubtedly the main stream of tendency is to feel that the joke of situations such as that in which we now find ourselves is rather a costly one.

The short speech of Mr. Gladstone, made on Tuesday evening, upon the bill for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister, was in itself a sign of the times. All the traditions of Mr. Gladstone's career up to quite recently may be called High Church; yet he speaks in favour of the bill, urging Mr. Chambers not to yield to the *tactique* upon matters of form by which it is sought to throw it over. His speech, too, is eminently one made from the popular or democratic point of view. In language which is not likely to be forgotten, he declared that the classes with regard to whom the measure could have any of the disturbing effects charged against it were "what is called select," and that it was in the interests of the masses of the people that he advised it should pass. The Duke of Argyll, in the course of the debate on the same evening on the Irish Church Bill, threw out the avowal that "possibility was, in politics, a very good guide." This is not new; but as it meant, taken in its connection, that everything must ultimately be referred to the will of the people, it is not unworthy of a passing notice. No liberal politician would openly deny what the Duke of Argyll said; but not even every Liberal peer would openly assert it. The Earl of Shaftesbury, indeed, stated that, though he considered the bill a most dangerous and revolutionary one, he was prepared to yield to the obvious will of the nation, and especially of the middle classes; but that is merely the discretion which is the better part of valour, and quite a different thing from the adoption of possibility as a trustworthy guide in politics.

On a former occasion the ILLUSTRATED TIMES made some remarks upon the unfitness of large numbers of the police—especially the Metropolitan Police—for their duties, and the danger there would be in greatly enlarging their discretionary powers. Since then more than enough has occurred to emphasise what we said, and most of our contemporaries have taken up the subject in the same spirit. It is very hard that a whole body of men should be stigmatised ever so slightly for the faults of a certain number of black sheep; and it is not of much use to keep up the cry, which is so loud in some of our contemporaries, for greater care in the selection of the men, and a more rigorous supervision of them. We have no doubt the men are about as good as can be found in the class from which they are taken. Supervision may do something; but what is needed is that policemen should be of a class and of a culture which would inevitably command better wages than we now give the members of the force. In the mean while, if it is true that under the late Sir Richard Mayne there was some laxity and a great capacity of winking in the action of the police, it is now true that, under the influence of the panic of which we once spoke, that policy of meddling has set in which we also referred to in a former article. We fear the mischief must be left to work out its own cure.

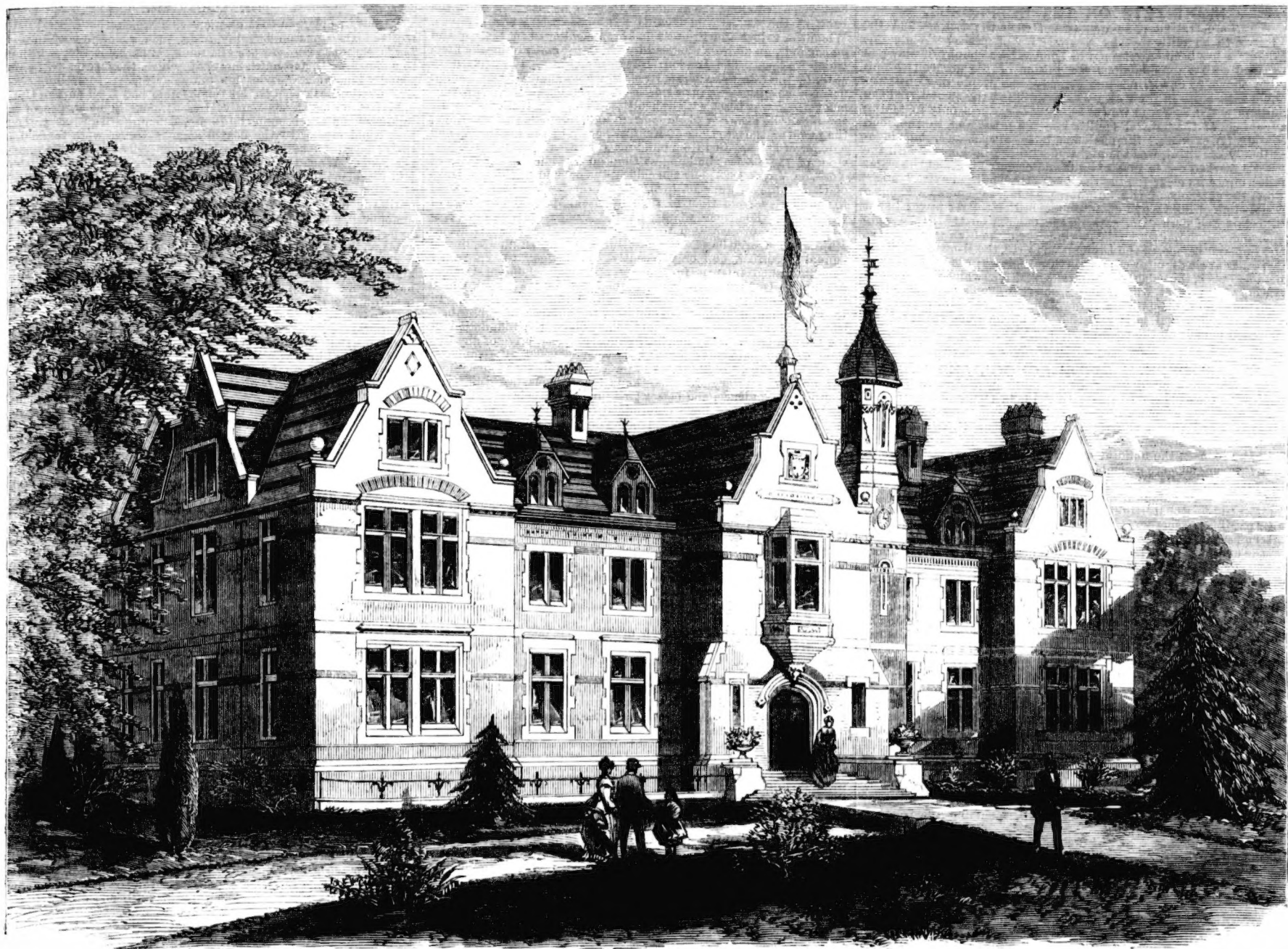
THE POPE has been thrown into great affliction by the death of his brother, Count Gabriel Mastai, who, a few days ago, broke his leg, and by this accident terminated his life, in his eighty-eighth year.

CURIOS PHENOMENA.—The Ministres des Travaux Publics has appointed a commission of savants to examine and report on a geological phenomenon which lately occurred near the village of Murat, in Auvergne. Some workmen engaged in sinking a shaft through a stratum of volcanic rock had for some days noticed a rapid increase in the heat of the soil, which at last became too hot to touch with the naked hand. Having arrived at the depth of fifty-three metres, they were much alarmed to find the rock shaking under their feet, and the bottom of the shaft gradually bulging upwards into a conical form. They immediately rushed to the cave and gave the signal for being drawn up, but before they had reached the mouth of the pit a loud explosion was heard, and a large mass of hot water and steam was projected from the shaft, severely scalding several of them. The water continued to rise without interruption for ten hours, when, having completely filled the well, it overflowed and formed a stream, which has since been running through the adjoining meadows into the river. This new hot spring is strongly impregnated with arsenic, and its temperature is 130 deg. Fahr.

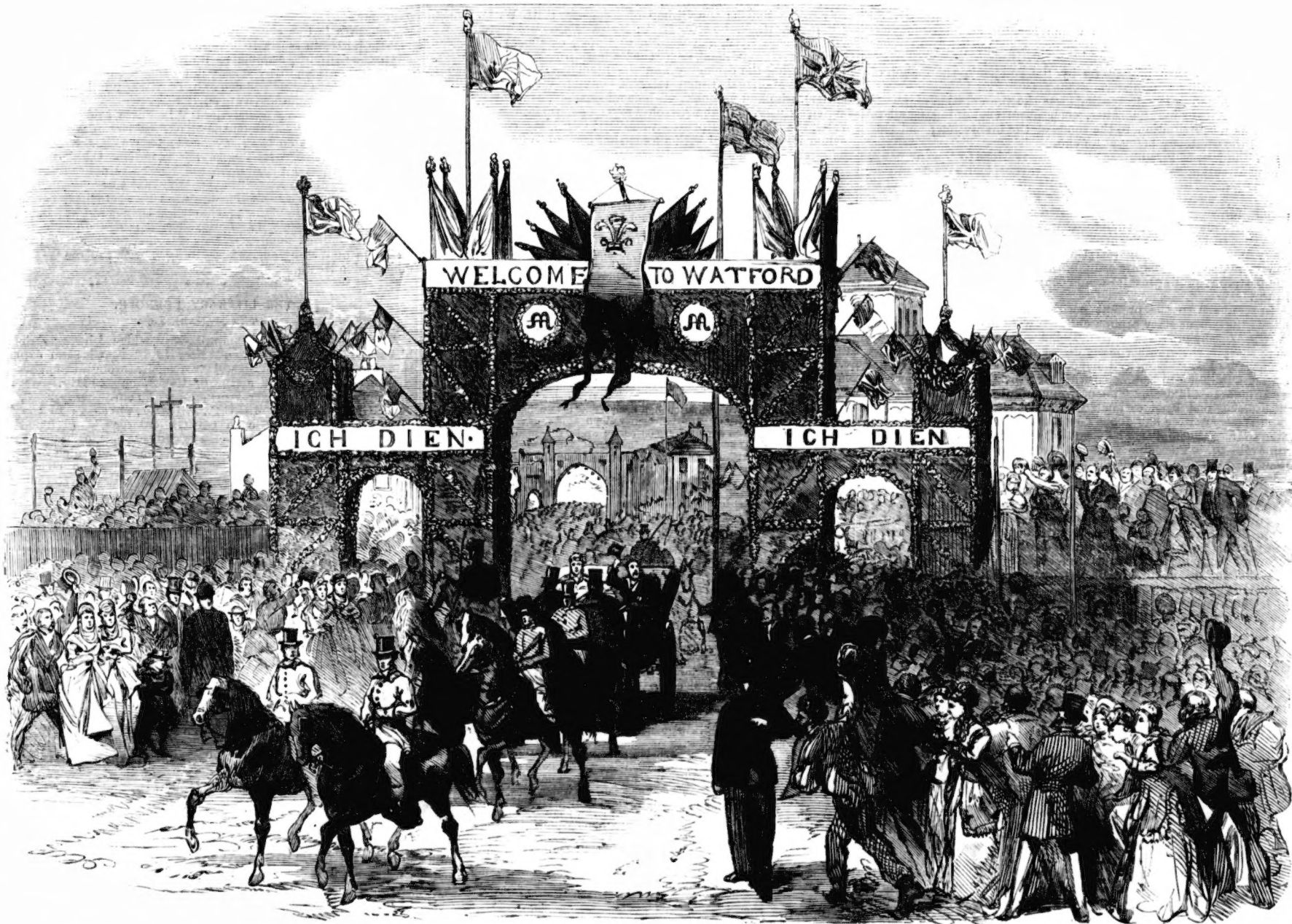
THE INTERNATIONAL ROWING-MATCH.—It has been arranged that this interesting match shall be rowed over the well-known Oxford and Cambridge course, on the Thames next month. After a week's preliminary trials, five Oxonians and a coxswain, from whom the competitors against the Americans will be finally chosen have got into regular training. The Rev. Dr. Hornby, Head Master of Eton, has placed his fishing villa—well known to all old Etonians as Black Pits—at their disposal. The villa is situated on the Bucks shore of the Thames, and contiguous to the training-course, which is in that part of the river that runs through the private portion of the Windsor Home Park, between the Victoria Bridge, at Datchet, and the Albert Bridge, at Old Windsor. The gentlemen in training are the following:—Mr. F. Willan, 1; Mr. A. C. Yarborough, 2; Mr. J. C. Tinné (president of the Oxford University Boat Club), 3; Mr. S. D. Darbishire, 4; Mr. W. S. Woodhouse, 5; Mr. J. H. Hall, coxswain. Most of the crew are old Etonians; and the four finally selected, judging from their admirable style of rowing at the present time, will doubtless prove themselves creditable representatives of the Oxford University and worthy competitors of the Americans who have hazarded the challenge in the forthcoming contest. The crew of Harvard College have arrived in England, and taken up their residence at Putney. Alden Peter Loring, the captain and bow oar, is a Bostonian, and weighs 10 st. 13 lb.; William H. Simmons, of Concord, N.H., weighs 12 st. 4 lb.; Sylvester Warren Rice, of Roseburg, Oregon, weighs 11 st. 6 lb.; George Bass, of Chicago, is the stroke, his weight is 11 st. 11 lb.; Arthur Burnham, of Chicago, is the coxswain, he weighs 7 st. 8 lb.



NIGHT FÊTE ON THE BOSPHORUS IN HONOUR OF THE ACCESSION OF THE SULTAN.



SCHOOL AND HOME, AT HAMPSTEAD, FOR THE ORPHAN DAUGHTERS OF SAILORS IN THE ROYAL NAVY.



TRIUMPHAL ARCH AT WATFORD IN HONOUR OF THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.—(FROM A SKETCH BY MR. W. H. SYME, ESTCOURT-ROAD, WATFORD.)

NIGHT FETE ON THE BOSPHORUS.

WHEN are festivities in connection with the Sultan and the Viceroy to be mitigated by a few days of peace? While one Potentate has been entertained in London by a shabby display and received with a parsimonious recognition of the gorgeous hospitality shown to our Prince and Princess, the people of Constantinople have been in their own way celebrating the accession of the Sultan; and a splendid way it is, since it consists only in taking advantage of the natural facilities of the place, and to that end sparing no expense. Simple enough as a spectacle, but indescribably beautiful, was the night fete on the Bosphorus, with the vessels marked out in lines of light and coloured fire, and the water reflecting in its clear depths the hues of a "million extra lamps." From the entrance of the Bosphorus as far as Therapia shone a double line of lights, and at intervals brilliant "set pieces" shot into stars and coronations, while the palaces on the banks were splendidly illuminated. In the morning there had been a reception at the Imperial palace, of the Diplomatic Corps, the Ministers of State, and other great dignitaries; and in the evening a grand banquet was held at Bebek, the palace of the Grand Vizier, at which the principal officers were present, with their respective dragomans. These illuminations and displays of fireworks cost enormous sums at Constantinople, and it is said that Ali Pacha alone spent several thousand pounds on the occasion.

SAILORS' ORPHAN GIRLS' SCHOOL AND HOME.

THE ceremony of opening a new building dedicated to this institution took place on Friday, July 16, in Church-lane, Hampstead, under the auspices of Prince Arthur, who was received on his arrival by Captain the Hon. Francis Maude, R.N., the chairman, and other members of the committee of management. There being no room in the building sufficiently large to accommodate so many persons as were assembled, a spacious tent was erected on the premises, and in this the inauguration ceremony was carried out. The proceedings commenced with the presentation of an address to his Royal Highness, read by Captain Maude, from the vice-patrons, governors, and committee of management, stating, after an expression of loyalty to her Majesty the Queen, as the patron of the charity, that "the institution is designed to meet a national deficiency by providing an asylum for the destitute orphan daughters of sailors of the Royal Navy and Marines only, their orphan sons being provided for by the Government. It also extends its benefits equally to the fatherless daughters of seamen of all services. It receives inmates from all parts of the United Kingdom, who are clothed, maintained, and educated in the principles of the Church of England. The training they receive is such as to fit them for the various duties of domestic service, and, when duly qualified, places are found for them before they are discharged from the institution. Nor are they then disregarded; a fostering care continues to be extended towards them; rewards are given for certain specified terms of service, and the asylum affords those who need it a home free of expense while out of situations, thus shielding them from trials and temptations to which servants out of place are frequently exposed. The building which the children at present occupy is old, and quite inadequate to the wants of the institution. Hence arose the necessity for the erection of the new and substantial edifice which your Royal Highness is now about to declare open, and the building of which, including the freehold land, has cost about £9000."

His Royal Highness, having accepted the address, read the following answer:—"I thank you very sincerely for your address, in which you have so ably set forth the objects of this noble institution. I cannot conceive a more useful charity than that which you have so successfully established and carried on with such excellent results; and I rejoice to find that you not only confer upon poor orphan girls the blessings of education and religious instruction—without which lasting success or happiness in life is hopeless—but that you likewise offer them a home to shield them from the far greater dangers of subsequent trials and temptations. I can assure you that it is, therefore, with more than ordinary pleasure that I have accepted your kind invitation to take part in the ceremony of opening these new buildings. Most earnestly do I pray that the same success which has hitherto blessed your labours may, under Divine Providence, continue to attend your future progress."

Prayers were then offered up by the company, the Bishop of London officiating as minister.

The next step in the proceedings was the presentation of purses to Prince Arthur by the ladies, each purse containing a sum of money as a contribution to the funds of the institution; and this part of the ceremony being at an end,

Mr. Childers, M.P., addressed some observations to the company, calling attention to the fact that, whereas orphan boys of sailors were in a great measure provided for by the Government school at Greenwich, no provision of a similar kind existed for the girls, except for those who were the children of sailors in the merchant service. This charity, therefore, was intended to supply the deficiency by admitting the orphan daughters of sailors in the Royal Navy and Marines, and he (Mr. Childers) sincerely hoped, while he congratulated the committee upon the success of their labours in the past, that similar results would continue to reward their efforts in the future.

In reference to the present position of the institution, it was stated that about sixty orphan children were inmates of the home. As the existing premises at Hampstead will not accommodate more than the present number many deserving cases have necessarily been refused admission, and hence the committee have at length caused a building to be erected which is capable of holding at least one hundred children. The cost, including expenditure for furniture, &c., had been estimated at about £10,000, towards which sum the committee had about £5000 available at the outset, and it was to raise the additional £5000 that they now appealed to public benevolence. The sum announced as having been received amounted to about £1800, including 600 guineas contained in the various purses.

A memorial-stone having been laid in the entrance-hall by his Royal Highness, and a tree planted in the garden, the company sat down to a déjeuner in a separate tent prepared for the occasion, Prince Arthur presiding, supported by the Bishop of London, the Hon. Captain Maude, Admiral Eden, Deputy Judge Payne, Admiral Sotheby, Admiral Hand, the Rev. E. H. Bickersteth, Major-General Boileau, Mr. Basil Wood Smith, Mr. Gurney Hoare, Mr. H. J. Lydall, &c.

A military band was in attendance, and every arrangement was made to give comfort and enjoyment to the visitors.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT WATFORD

As mentioned in our last week's Number, the foundation-stone of the new buildings of the London Orphan Asylum at Watford was laid by the Prince of Wales on the 13th inst., on which occasion his Royal Highness was accompanied by the Princess, and both received a most hearty welcome in the pleasant Hertfordshire town. The open space in front of the railway station was as gay as the market-square of a Continental city on a fête day, tiers of benches having been set up on every raised spot of ground, and in many open places along the short route to the scene of the ceremony. Triumphant arches had been raised in honour of the Royal visitors, and flags fluttered a welcome from nearly every house. The company assembled on the ground were apprised by a loud cheer of the arrival of their Royal Highnesses, who, with their suite, were conveyed in open carriages to the marquee, where they were received by the Earl of Verulam, Lord Lieutenant of the county; Mr. Capel, treasurer of the asylum, and other appointed representatives of that institution. A detachment of the South Herts Yeomanry Cavalry, under the command of Viscount Malden, formed a guard of honour and escort; and the ground in front of the entrance was kept by the first battalion of the Herts Rifle Volunteers, whose band played "God Save the Queen" as the

cortège passed along the avenue, the strain being taken up by the band of the Coldstream Guards stationed before the marquee. When the Prince and Princess had been conducted to their chairs on the dais, an address was read by Mr. Capel embodying the facts which follow. The London Orphan Asylum was instituted in 1813, by the late Dr. Andrew Reed, to whom many of the leading national charities owe their existence. The institution at its commencement was beset with difficulties. The first subscription-list contained the names of 265 supporters, and, foremost amongst them, the name of the late Duke of Kent as patron of the institution and a donor of 50 gs. In 1816 a building fund was opened. The first stone of the present building at Clapton was laid by the Duke of York, on May 5, 1823; and the edifice was opened by the late Duke of Cambridge on June 16, 1825. Signal service has been rendered to the charity from time to time by Field Marshal the Duke of Cambridge. For some years past the Prince of Wales has possessed a life presentation to the charity. Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen has for the past thirty years been a most liberal annual subscriber, and only recently has deigned to express her "undiminished interest in the success of the London Orphan Asylum." In 1822 there were 156 children in the school, which then had 4608 subscribers and an annual income of £4357. In 1868 the school contained 458 children, the number of subscribers being 8352 and the income £14,455. Since the foundation of the London Orphan Asylum, 3327 children, irrespective of any one class or any particular locality, have received the advantages of maintenance, clothing, and a sound religious education. For urgent sanitary reasons, and for reasons affecting the comfort, convenience, and better government of their large orphan family, the managers have determined to seek another more commodious and suitably-arranged home in the country. The new building is designed to receive 600 orphans—viz., 200 girls and 400 boys—so as to admit, when completed, of the reception of a hundred orphans annually. Encouragement to proceed has been given on all sides. The Grocers' Company have given £3000 to build one house for the reception of fifty orphans. The inhabitants of Hertfordshire, under the friendly countenance of the Countess of Verulam and the Countess of Essex, are desirous to welcome the charity by endeavouring to raise the money to build a second house, at a like cost, for fifty orphans, to be called the "Hertfordshire House." The chapel (at a cost of £5000) is to be built at the sole expense of an old pupil; and, as another proof of the kindly interest of former scholars, it may be mentioned that their aggregate contributions, as represented in the subscription-list, exceed £3500.

Having heard the statement of the managers, through the address read by the treasurer, the Prince of Wales expressed the gratification felt by the Princess and himself in being present on the occasion, and also their warm approval of the objects contemplated by the institution. The Rev. John Godding, hon. secretary, then commenced a religious service, in which the Bishop of Rochester, as spiritual head of the diocese, took part, and in the midst of which the Prince of Wales, assisted by Mr. Henry Dawson, the architect, performed the usual ceremonies of spreading the mortar, testing the level, and pronouncing the stone to be "well and truly fixed." The mallet used by his Royal Highness was a doubly interesting relic, being made from a piece of oak from the old Royal Exchange, and having been the instrument used, twenty-eight years ago, by the Prince's father, in laying the foundation-stone of the Infant Orphan Asylum at Wanstead. The prayers having been concluded by the singing of the Old Hundredth Psalm by the children—who at an earlier period of the ceremony had sung "God Bless the Prince of Wales"—the Bishop pronounced the benediction; and the ladies who had collected purses passed in procession before the Prince and Princess, and laid them on the stone. This over, the company repaired to an adjoining tent, where a handsome déjeuner had been laid. The Earl of Verulam presided, having their Royal Highnesses on each hand, with the Countess of Verulam, the Earl and Countess of Essex, Lord and Lady Chesham, Lord and Lady Ebury; the Hon. Henry Cowper, M.P.; the Hon. H. R. Brand, M.P.; Mr. Charles Reed, M.P.; Lord Rokeby, G.C.B.; Mr. Abel Smith, M.P., and Lady Susan Smith; the Bishop of Rochester; Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P.; Mr. R. N. Fowler, M.P.; Mr. Edward Majoribanks, Mr. William Jones Lloyd, and Mr. James Capel, as supporters. The Coldstream Guards' band, under the leadership of Mr. Fred Godfrey, played during the ceremony and the luncheon; and the London Glee and Madrigal Union (Messrs. Baxter, Carter, Land, and Lawler), who had volunteered their musical aid, sang at intervals very effectively. In the speeches of the chairman, the Prince of Wales, the Bishop of Rochester, and Mr. Capel, the claims of the asylum were reiterated with a force that seemed to be duly felt by the assembled company.

NEARLY BURIED ALIVE.—The *Bien Public* of Dijon relates an instance of suspended animation. A man, living at Bouhey, had, from over-indulgence in drink, fallen into a state of lethargy so complete that he was believed to be dead. The man was laid out, and friends came to pay their farewell visit; one woman, however, remarking that one of the arms was hanging down, took it up to replace it on the bed, when at the touch the apparent corpse suddenly opened its eyes and looked around the room. A doctor was at once summoned, and the man is now recovering. Singularly enough, his own father was once nearly buried while in a state of coma, which lasted thirty hours.

DEATH OF THE DEAN OF DURHAM.—The Very Rev. George Waddington, Dean of Durham, died, on Tuesday morning, aged seventy-six. The deceased graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and gained numerous University honours. He was medalist in 1811; University Scholar and Chancellor's medalist for English verse in 1813; B.A. and Senior Chancellor's medalist in 1815. He succeeded Dr. Jenkinson in the Deanery of Durham in 1840, and was installed on Sept. 20 in that year. On the death of Archdeacon Thorp, Warden of Durham University, the Dean succeeded him under an Order in Council of June 4, 1841. Prior to his appointment to the Deanery, Dr. Waddington had been Vicar of Masham, in Yorkshire, in the gift of Trinity College. Recently the deceased gave to the Durham County Hospital two sums of £2000 each; and a few months ago he filled with stained glass one of the large windows of the cathedral, at a cost of £1400. He subscribed largely to London charities, and in the county of Durham was a supporter of nearly every benevolent institution. He was the author of "A Visit to Ethiopia," 1822; "A Visit to Greece," 1825; "A Commemorative Sermon," 1828; "The Present Condition and Prospects of the Greek or Oriental Church, with some Letters written from the Convent of the Strophades," 1829; "History of the Church from the Earliest Ages to the Reformation," 3 vols., 1835, 2nd edition; "A History of the Reformation on the Continent," 3 vols., 1841; "Lectures on National Education," 1845. The Deanery, which is the gift of the Government, is of the value of £3000 a year.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.—The following reply of Mr. Gladstone to the deputation from the Dublin Corporation was given before the vote of Tuesday night; but there is reason to believe that it still expresses the unchanged sentiments of the Government. Mr. Gladstone said:—"My Lord Mayor—I cordially welcome you to London, and beg to thank you and the Corporation and citizens whom you and your colleagues represent, for this generous expression of your confidence in me and in her Majesty's Government, and for your approval of the straight and unbending course of justice we have pursued. It is but one, yet a most distinguished and honourable one, of many addresses and expressions of support we have received. Indeed, we desire to credit for the firmness we have shown for the country at large. The great nation, made up of the three kingdoms of England, Ireland, and Scotland, has definitely pronounced its opinion. The members of the House of Commons, as you well observe in your address, have with unexampled loyalty and devotion given us their confidence and support. We therefore could not, and I may add we dare not, deviate from the principle so emphatically pronounced by the country and indorsed by the representatives of the people chosen last autumn at the general election, of whom I may say we have a notable and most loyal specimen in my hon. friend the member for Kilkenny, who is one of the signatories to the address. My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen, we will adhere to the same policy we have heretofore adopted. We believe the wellbeing of the country and the peace of Ireland depend upon this being effectually carried out; and I can assure you that, as we have done hitherto, so we will do in the future. We will persevere to the end. I hope, my Lord Mayor, that I have expressed myself with sufficient precision to satisfy you as to our motives and determination. No words therefore that I can add can more strongly indicate our fixedness of purpose. Again let me thank you for the address which you have presented to me, and let me assure those who accompany you that you have but truly indicated my own views, as well as those of all the members of my Government, in assuming that we will carry out the principles we have enunciated, and which the country has unequivocally indorsed."

THE LOUNGER.

THERE was more in that ovation with which the Liberal party received Gladstone on Tuesday, after the division in the House of Lords, than the Lords at present understand. But they will have to understand it, and much more, of which they seem to be profoundly ignorant. But let me tell your readers something about this ovation. Gladstone for some time had been in the Upper House standing at the foot of the throne. Some scores of his followers had also been in the House, listening with what patience they could muster to the coarse attacks which were made upon their leader, and, of course, noticing generally the defiant tone of the Peers. When the House was cleared for a division, Gladstone left his place, and his followers had also to clear out. Neither Gladstone nor his friends, though, went to the House of Commons until the division was over. But as soon as the numbers were announced, away scurried the whole mass, hot, excited, and defiant, to get into their own House before their leader could arrive. The scene at the door of the Lower House was like that which we have when a great division is called; and the strangers in the lobby, knowing that no division had been called, wondered what all this hurrying and crowding meant. And the members inside, who had been quietly listening to the discussion, were astonished to see such a crowd suddenly pouring in. "What was up?" as the phrase is, soon came to be known. Gladstone had been insulted, the House of Commons defied! We must retort the insult and hurl back the defiance. Gladstone did not come in with the crowd. He, I rather think, went in through the door at the back of the chair, of which he has had since he became Prime Minister a pass-key. The crowd of members anxiously turned their eyes to his place. "Will he come?" said one. "I think he has gone home," said another. "No; there he is!" and as he quietly emerged from behind the Speaker's chair there broke forth a roar of frantic cheering. Yes, reader, frantic cheering, that is the word; for some of the cheerers—not merely the young fellows, but old grey-bearded men—screamed as if they would tear out the lining of their throats. I have said that this ovation has a meaning which the Peers do not, but will have to, understand. It means, amongst other things, that the relations between the two Houses since the Reform Bill are changed. A friend of mine, a gentleman of no very extreme opinions, has in a few words put the case correctly, thus:—"If the hereditary gentlemen think that we shall allow them, year after year, scornfully to throw out our bills as they used to do, they are mistaken. That time has gone by. We have a House now that really represents the people, and, instead of a Palmerston always ready to flunk to the Lords, we have a Gladstone. Palmerston was really one of them, Gladstone is one of us." This, and much more yet to be made clear, was the meaning of that ovation.

Before your paper can be printed much will happen, and probably, one way or other, this crisis will have passed. Speculation, therefore, is useless. I may, however, say that, if the bill should miscarry, the House of Commons will get through the work on hand as rapidly as possible and prorogue, to meet again early—some say in September, others in October; but my tip is November. There is no necessity for any very great hurry. If the Government can get the Irish Church Bill read the second time before Christmas that will do. But, notwithstanding all that has occurred, I think that it is quite possible that the bill may yet get safely through; but, as I said, speculation is useless, because whatever is to be done will be done quickly, and this question will, in all probability, be settled before Saturday.

Lord Salisbury is a disappointment. We all thought that since he broke with his party he had got to be a calm, wise, self-controlled statesman. But "what is bred in the bone," &c., as the proverb says. He has broken through all bonds of self-control, and is as passionate and cantankerous as ever. And what are we to think of Earl Russell? He seems to be determined to go down to the grave divested of every rag of his former fame. And then there is the Duke of Somerset, Palmerston's First Lord of the Admiralty. Men say that he was irritated because he was not asked by Gladstone to join his Government; but, how small of him to show his irritation! Surely, a great Duke ought to be able to consume his own smoke. *Tantane animis caelestibus ira!* Can such wrath exist in divine minds? Our aristocratic porcelain seems to be, after all, mere pottery glazed and painted, and quite as liable to flaw when exposed to heat. The House of Lords is usually stately and decorous, but dull. It seems now that it was stately and decorous only when dull—when it gets lively it is indecorous and vulgar.

Here is a joke—not bad. Lord Winchelsea said that he was ready to place his head upon the block. Whereupon a witty peer, *sotto voce*, "Don't do that, my Lord; for we should never know which was which?" By-the-way, it is curious that, though this resolution to put his head upon the block was noticed in several leaders, it was in no report of his speech that I have seen. This is the gentleman who boasted that the peers were hereditary successors of the Runnymede Barons. Officially, they may be; but how many are allied by blood? Folly, at least, seems to be hereditary in this Winchelsea family. It was this man's father who insulted the Duke of Wellington, and had to fight with the old soldier on Penningden Heath.

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

THE MAGAZINES.

Among matters in the pamphlet-way which I have overlooked hitherto is "Sea-Sickness, and How to Prevent it: an explanation of its nature and successful treatment, through the agency of the nervous system, by means of the Spinal Ice Bag. With an introduction on the general principles of neuro-therapeutics. By John Chapman, M.D., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., physician to the Farringdon Dispensary. Second edition, enlarged." (Tribner and Co.) Sea-Sickness is not a pleasant subject; but, even apart from the "cases" which Dr. Chapman introduces, and which may well arrest the attention of the most cursory reader, the chapter entitled "General Principles of Neuro-Therapeutics" is so luminous, as well as lucid, that almost anyone who gets through twenty lines of it will be sure to read on if he knows a little of physiology, or even if he has sufficient general culture to catch the full force of the language. Of one thing I have satisfied myself, that Dr. Chapman's treatment of sea-sickness is the only one which can refer itself to a rational basis—that it is very successful, and that the treatment is not unpleasant. I beg leave warmly to recommend to your readers this very interesting pamphlet of about 120 pages. They will find in it some hints on the applicability of the Ice-Bag treatment much beyond the limits of the inconveniences to which these pages are more specifically directed. That the treatment should be capable of wide application follows of course from its having a scientific basis.

Novadays, in its new form, at double the price, does not seem in any respect to have changed its character; but the present number is not so vigorous as some I have seen.

Victoria contains a dialogue upon the old question between a lady and gentleman, which is very vigorously written indeed. It is by far the smartest thing I have seen in the *Victoria* for some time.

In the *Britannia* Mr. William Gilbert continues story-writing in that curiously quiet and natural vein of his which makes you fancy he had been personally intimate with the people he writes about. There are some other good articles in this magazine; for instance, there is one on "Curiosities of English Justice in India," which seems to be well informed. "Pity the Poor Curate" is striking, but it would have been more effective if it had been less "cocky" and personal in tone. Mr. Lang Meason's "My Engagement, and What Came of It," is very natural.

In the *St. James's* there is a good article on Mr. Trollope's novel, "He Knew He Was Right," taking much the same view of the book as was recently put forth by another pen than mine in a review in these columns. I find that "Hirell," of which I have

spoken favourably, is by the author of "Abel Drake's Wife." I do not know who wrote "Abel Drake's Wife," but I certainly fancied that the author of "Hirell" was a lady, and quite certain that some of the touches were in fact feminine.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

There are certain dramatic situations which appear to be everlasting. One of the best known of these hardy plants is the theatrical ruse which makes a master or mistress change clothes with his or her servant in order to test the affection of a maiden or swain in the case of an interested marriage. In the new two-act farcical comedy, called "Check-Mate," produced this week at the ROYALTY, Mr. Halliday uses both situations—that is to say, Miss Saunders, who is the lady's-maid, dresses up to personate Miss Oliver, who is the heiress; and Mr. Danvers, a gentleman's groom, dresses up as his master, Mr. Danvers, the cousin, and destined husband of Miss Oliver. There is no more plot than this in the little play; for it is obvious that Miss Oliver and Mr. Danvers have been parted for many years, and they are both determined not to marry for convenience, but for love. Under these circumstances, the story is guessed long before the first act is over, and the last act is mainly occupied by the farcical incident of a master and mistress waiting at table on their servants in borrowed plumes. To call the comedy farcical is, I presume, to remove it at once out of the region of common sense; but it strikes me that the strength of the situation is lost by appealing so directly to the gallery and the pit. I may be wrong, but my own observation of ladies'-maids is different from that of the author. From the nature of their work, they must—or should not—be clumsy and awkward; and I believe that the majority of these young people can and do wear their dresses with as much distinction and grace as their mistresses. Not so, however, in the farcical comedy. The lady's-maid trips over the train, talks bad grammar, leaves out all her "h's," and puts them back in the wrong place, persistently. The same exaggeration is seen in the groom's character, played by Mr. Danvers. Such a creature as he appears—a caricature of the vilest music-hall singer, on the back of the commonest music-hall song—Mr. Danvers could not deceive the veriest blockhead on earth; and yet in the play he is intended to put Miss Oliver off her guard and throw dust in the eyes of a pompous butler, a "cheeky page," and half a dozen very wide-awake and uncommonly frisky servants. However, apart from the improbabilities, no one can help laughing at Miss Saunders, who is one of the very best comic actresses on the stage. The play is very smartly and brightly written; and though some of Mr. Halliday's satires on social follies are somewhat threadbare—and it is, I think, a pity to touch upon subjects which are now agitating the feelings of the political world, and so provoke hisses as well as cheers—the comedy is in many respects the author's best dramatic work. The scene of the first act is at a country inn on the road to the heiress's property, where the "change" takes place; and the second, in the flower garden of the lady's new house. This scene is charmingly painted by Mr. Cuthbert, who has introduced into it some realistic flower-beds. The acting is spirited enough throughout. Miss Oliver and Mr. Dewar deliver the high-life dialogue with all necessary point; while to Miss Saunders and Mr. Danvers falls the low-life conversation which so intoxicates the gallery. As usual at a first night at the ROYALTY, Miss Oliver had to act as prompter on several occasions. It must be a bore to a manageress to be compelled to study other parts besides her own; but this duty, unfortunately, frequently falls to the lot of the manageress of the ROYALTY.

I have seen a slight farce at the STRAND by Mr. F. Hay, called "The Chops of the Channel," in which the distressing agonies of sea-sickness are made the pivot on which the fun of the farce turns. It may consequently be imagined that the jokes and situations are not particularly refined. I think, too, that it is hardly worth while to expend so much ingenuity in devising outrageous puns with which to stud the dialogue. Mr. F. Hay seems to have got hold of a dictionary of nautical terms, and set to work to pun on them with a will. Puns are all very well in their way, but they are only admissible occasionally in farces, I submit, and never, of course, in comedy. The weight of the farce is borne by Mr. D. James, who is amusing enough.

A new comedy-drama, by W. S. Gilbert, called "The Old Score," is announced for production at the Gaiety on Monday; on which evening a new play, by Mr. John Brougham, called "Breakers Ahead!" in which Mr. John S. Clarke will have the principal character, is to be produced at the STRAND. On Saturday "Formosa; or, The Road to Ruin," by Mr. Dion Boucicault, opens the new season at DRURY LANE.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT LLANDUDNO.—This watering-place was on Sunday the scene of a shocking accident. About five o'clock a jeweller named Griffiths, aged thirty-five years, left his residence with a friend for the purpose of taking a walk round the Ormeshead. When about two miles from Mr. Griffiths dropped his walking-stick down the bank, and, while descending in search of it, he lost his hold and began rolling down. His companion went to his aid, and found him clinging to a piece of rock that overhangs a precipice. He gave Mr. Griffiths his handkerchief as a support until aid could be received, but the poor man could not retain his hold many moments, and, letting go, he was dashed on to the rocks nearly twenty yards below. The alarm was given in the town, and Police-Sergeant Jones, with four constables, took a boat to the spot. The body was found dreadfully mangled, and brought to the town. Deceased has left a wife and three children to mourn his loss.

REWARD FOR SAVING LIFE.—The Austrian Government has just presented £25 to the crew of the Cambridge University Boat Club life-boat the "Tom Egan," belonging to the National Life-Boat Institution, stationed at Tremore, in testimony of their gallant and persevering services in saving the crew, consisting of seventeen men, of the Austrian barque *Mea*, which, during a heavy gale of wind was wrecked last winter off Waterford Harbour. The crew had previously received from the Life-Boat Institution £41 for their gallant services. This was one of the noblest services ever performed by a life-boat, and the Austrian Government, in order to testify further its appreciation of the same, has also presented a gold watch to Captain Augustus Butler, R.N., who was then Inspecting-Commander of Coastguard for the Division; and also one to Mr. Edward Jacob, the honorary secretary of the Tremore branch of the institution, in acknowledgment of their valuable and zealous co-operation on shore, on the occasion in question. As is well known, the boats of the National Life-Boat Institution save every year the lives of scores of foreign sailors who are shipwrecked on our dangerous coasts, and who on their return to their own country often gratefully testify to the promptitude and gallantry of our life-boat men.

THE GREAT WOLF ROCK.—The dangerous pile of rocks lying off the Cornish coast known by the above name, and which was well described by the Prince of Wales, on a recent occasion, as having long been a terror to our sailors, is now about to be converted from a source of peril into a beacon of warning. The rocks in question are situated about eight miles south-south-west of the Land's End, and are in extent fifty-six yards by thirty-eight. They are nearly covered at low water, and, to add to their dangerous character, the water immediately beside them ranges from thirty to forty fathoms. Placed at the very commencement of the Channel navigation, and their existence almost concealed, they have caused the loss of many strong ships and of many hundreds of gallant sailors. For nearly eight years the Trinity Board have been engaged in the erection of a lighthouse upon this dangerous point; but, from the peculiar nature of the foundation, the work has been arduous and progress necessarily slow. The time available for working on each tide has been reckoned by minutes, and in the whole eight years the greatest number of hours during which workmen could land has been 313 in one year, but in some years that number has been as low as eighty-three. The difficulty of the undertaking may be inferred from the tediousness of its progress; but patient industry, fostered by a sense of the importance of the object in view, has been rewarded by the completion of what will hereafter be recognised as an inestimable boon to all navigators of the British Channel. On Monday the last stone of the lighthouse which now surmounts the Wolf Rock was laid by Sir F. Arrow, the Deputy Master of the Trinity House, who followed up his formal task by a brief expression of thankfulness for the completion of a great work, under favourable circumstances, without loss of life or serious accident. The lighthouse tower is built of solid granite, and stands 110 ft. above the high-water level. The lantern and lens have yet to be fitted, but it is hoped that these works will speedily be completed, so that, before the present year has run out, the Wolf Rock may no longer be dreaded by the homeward-bound sailor as a hidden peril, but be looked for as a guiding beacon to his welcome home.

Literature.

Moral Uses of Dark Things. By HORACE BUSHNELL, D.D., Author of "Nature and the Supernatural." London: Strahan and Co.

Under the disguising name of "Essays," Dr. Bushnell delivers a series of sixteen sermons on one well-worn text which is calculated to make everybody comfortable, but is generally wrong in its calculation with almost all who are not blessed with something like immunity from earthly cares. The text is that "Everything happens for the best;" and so sixteen "dark things" are descanted upon for the sake of the author showing that all have their "moral uses." The theory is beautiful enough, and the book is scarcely the worse because the subjects selected are treated in a pious manner. However, the intense orthodoxy of Dr. Bushnell may lead many of his readers—for we hope that their number may not be strictly confined to High Churchmen—to differ altogether from many of his facts, illustrations, and deductions. Such readers will at least, of course, have the advantage of meeting the author in print; and it is scarcely too much to say that, read from the pulpit, there would be but the faintest chance of understanding the abstruse language in which the lessons are couched. Constantly there are passages forcibly suggesting Emerson—that is, in point of language; for, taken broadly, the doctrines of the two writers are greatly dissimilar. The American is never more happy than when preaching "Nature;" but the Englishman argues a perpetual warfare between God and man—with very many variations and inconsistencies, which we scarcely care to touch upon, for fear of that severely moral world which has sometimes made up its mind already, even before hearing one side of the argument. It must be a very bad world indeed, if Dr. Bushnell's arguments are to be trusted. He writes of "Bad Government," and admits no government to be good. O for one hour of anarchy! might we say? Thus, "Order is the pretext for all the worst and most cruel disorder. Ideas of right and liberty make their appearance late, and then as crimes. Industry is trampled, property and titles violated, families broken by exile, weakness stripped of shelter, and crime of redress. Virtue itself is crushed and duty persecuted. Woes of taxation, woes of plunder and lust under cover of public authority," &c. However, good rulers are recognised in Cyrus and Cimon, in Washington and Lincoln; and there is a handsome mention of Cromwell. Dr. Bushnell gets out of the difficulty of this "dark thing" by saying that, although we are bound by God's laws to obey bad rulers, bad men are never in power because they are preferred and selected by Providence. Then Dr. Bushnell professes to demonstrate his "moral uses," and we feel fairly at a loss to repeat clearly what he says by no means clearly. "Want and Waste" may be described as what man wants and what God wastes, and one sentence "gives it" to man nicely. Of the earth's crust, "in that superficial and very thin covering, too, a very great part shows no trace of adaptation, and is, besides, interlarded with agues and miasmas and all sorts of mineral and vegetable poisons. So carefully has God excluded the possibility of a mere Bridgewater-Treatise religion, He will not have it assumed that the chief end of God is adaptation to man." This is a little hard upon the teachings of science, which, however, meets with better treatment from the author elsewhere. Perhaps the mockery of "moral uses" is nowhere better shown than in the sermon on "Plague and Pestilence," which afflictions are "all for our good"—i.e., if we chance to survive. They are designed to show us how to avoid them in future; but surely, if we do avoid them, civilised Europe (say) can never hold all its people; and then the Red Indian, the Maori, &c., will have to make more and more way. Then, their countries being filled by people who know how to avoid pestilence, the same necessity must occur over again, especially as we cannot make use of those unadaptable countries in which God shows his mightiness over man. And even if we could, in time once more must the same dilemma come! Such social matters as the occupations of fashionable society—of all society, in fact—by night are treated from a purely Puritanical point of view; but we decline to enter into such worn-out matters—merely remarking, however, that when the curfew warned our ancestors of eight o'clock, they were not one whit more moral than their descendants who sometimes enjoy Society as late as two or three in the morning.

Willing Hearts and Ready Hands. By JOSEPH JOHNSON. London: Nelson and Sons.

On the assumption that the action of every individual upon earth is sure to influence others for good or for evil, and that therein lie issues the most momentous in the future, Mr. Johnson has brought together in one volume a series of biographical examples of worthy women, with a view, as he informs the reader, of "leading to the prosecution of serious objects and wise ends." In the introduction the author bears witness to the universality of natural religion and love, indicating his deep sense of the advantage the teachings of Christianity have given us over the inhabitants of those portions of the earth where the Gospel is unknown; at the same time testifying to the inborn strength of filial love by placing on a level, in this respect, the Christian Lord High Chancellor of England, Sir Thomas More, and the Heathen Greek General, Epaminondas. When treating of the eminent women of the world, the same catholic spirit gives a place in admiration to Miss Martineau and Charlotte Brontë alongside of Hannah More and Mrs. Elizabeth Fry. Instances of extraordinary female bravery are drawn from the blood-stained annals of the first French Revolution, and also from the persecuting times of Grahame of Claverhouse, in Scotland. Professor Wilson's description of the death of John Brown, the Covenanter, which displays "Clavers" as a monster of irreligion and inhumanity, albeit stoutly denied by another Scottish professor, serves to illustrate the lofty heroism of the Covenanter's wife after seeing her husband's brains blown out by the band of Claverhouse. "What think ye, good woman, of your bonnie man now?" vociferated Clavers, returning at the same time the pistol, with a plunge, into the holster from which it had been extracted. "I had always good reason," replied the woman, "to think well of him, and I think maid of him now than ever. But how will Grahame of Claverhouse account to God and man for this morning's work?" continued the respondent, firmly. "To man," answered the ruffian, "I can be answerable; and, as to God, I will take him in my own hands." He then marched off, and left her with the corpse. She spread a napkin leisurely upon the snow, gathered up the shattered fragments of her husband's head, covered his body with a plaid, and, sitting down with her young and yet unbaptised infant, wept bitterly." Whether Claverhouse were really the impious ruffian described in this horrible scene, or, as his admirers have portrayed him, a high-minded valorous servant of the King, Episcopacy has little reason to revere his memory when we take into account the unextinguishable hatred his actions engendered in Scotland—a hatred whose influence works on, in spite of the beneficent changes which time has effected in the temper of the Church of England. In Mr. Johnson's volume there is abundant matter of grave and instructive import, and most interesting reading for all who have heads to think and hearts to feel.

A Book of Worthies. By the Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe." London: Macmillan and Co.

Once more we have a book of heroes, beginning with Joshua and ending with Julius Caesar. Not as in the work of Mr. Dale, is there any attempt made by the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe" to reconcile the supernatural with present modes of thought, nor is the reader called upon to consider altered times and circumstances. The stories are told straightforward, supernatural and all, with unblinking confidence, as if the readers of Macmillan's publications were the soldiers to whom Bernard of the Beautiful Valley preached the second

Crusade. The novelist should remember, while introducing Joshua and his trumpeters blowing down the walls of Jericho, and commanding the sun and moon to stand still in the Valley of Ajalon, that it is due to the infirmities of our incredulous souls in these degenerate days to draw some distinction between Bible worthies and such heathens as Hector and Xenophon. If an accomplished and God-fearing clergyman of the Church of England deems it of consequence to recognise "new modes of thought" in treating of remarkable lives, surely the novelist, while intruding upon the clerical domain of Holy Writ, would do well to exercise a like veneration. The exemplification and imaginative manipulation of the text of Scripture by the novelist may fairly be reckoned amongst the questionable literary practices of the day.

Sketches of Young Couples, Young Ladies, Young Gentlemen. By QUIZ. Illustrated by PHIZ. London: Cassell, Pether, and Galpin.

Here we have forty-six short sketches of character drawn with kindly humour and excellent wit in a style rendered familiar by Charles Dickens. If there be a leaning towards exaggeration in hitting off the peculiarities of London society, the blame lies with the most successful novelist of our day and one of the best caricaturists of modern times. Take, as a specimen of the "Sketches," the couple who dote upon their children:—"They recollect the last coronation, because on that day little Tom fell down the kitchen stairs; the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot, because it was on the 5th of November that Ned asked whether wooden legs were made in heaven, and cocked hats grew in gardens. Mrs. Whiffler will never cease to recollect the last day of the old year as long as she lives, for it was on that day that the baby had the four red spots on its nose which they took for measles; nor Christmas Day, for twenty-one days after Christmas Day the twins were born." Time was made, according to their creed, not for slaves, but for girls and boys. The restless sands in his glass are but little children at play. You may call this cockney humour if you will; but there is in it something eminently English; for that which above all things on earth John Bull loves most dearly he is apt to make game of. It is, indeed, more by his laughter than by his tears that you may gauge the depths of his domestic affections; and it is this tone of good feeling which renders these "Sketches by Quiz, illustrated by Phiz" so commendable to all lovers of a hearty good-humoured laugh.

An Essay on the Old and New Testament. By J. MARKWELL. Published by the Author, 7, Trinity-place, Blackheath-hill, Kent.

There must, indeed, be a strange disturbance in the theological atmosphere when not only learned bishops and spiritual fathers of the Established Church are hotly engaged in the very noon-day heat of polemics, but plain, honest, hard-working men like the author of these extraordinary essays must needs, even at the risk of starvation, bring before the world what appears to them to be "God's truth." If Dr. Colenso finally loses his bishopric and the favour of a large portion of Christendom for boldly declaring his religious convictions, he would still be sustained by some congenial spirits, and, at all events, have little to fear from the approach of extreme poverty in the decline of life. It is one thing to publish a book out of the abundance of your heart and reputation, and quite another thing to have your heart eaten out by the publication of a work which has been written in hours snatched from hard manual labour, to the detriment of both health and reputation, and out of which there arises a very limited amount of sympathy, except amongst those few who value the spirit in which work is done altogether apart from success. J. Markwell, as a member all his life of the working classes, whose progress and well-being justly occupy so much of public attention in our day, knows intimately the sort of scruples regarding Bible history which prevails even amongst working men; and in his essays he has endeavoured, in his own peculiar manner, to elucidate dark and doubtful points, and to remove stumbling-blocks from the path of uneducated men who are lost in speculation or led astray by the bewildering cross lights of professional teachers.

When we take into account that the author of these essays has undertaken to "justify God's ways to man" on such subjects as creation, the origin of evil, free will, predestination, and salvation, it is not to be wondered at if he has fallen very far short of fulfilling his intention; but it is a marvel to find a working man undergo the direst extremes of poverty in order to effect what he believes to be the enlightenment of mankind. No matter how Utopian the scheme or defective the execution, the nobility of his design marks him as an honour to his class.

Bookkeeping No Mystery, &c. By AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER, late of H.M. Civil Service. London: Lockwood and Co.

Every young man, or rather youngster, who is destined for a merchant's office, should get this treatise on bookkeeping. Its titlepage speaks of "its principles popularly explained, and the theory of double-entry analysed;" and those who know anything of such matters would bear witness in favour of its clearness and integrity. Bookkeeping can be most readily acquired by the head clerk taking the new-comer the "round of the books," but a steady application to the present treatise will facilitate matters greatly, just as a preliminary taste of a guide-book is advisable before travelling.

Mrs. Brown up the Nile. By ARTHUR SKETCHLEY, Author of "The Brown Papers." London: Routledge and Sons.

The irrepressible Mrs. Brown is welcome everywhere at any time. And, indeed, this is fortunate, for the good old lady has a knack of going everywhere, and those who do not happen to meet with her are sure to hear a full, true, and particular account from her faithful and amusing historian, Arthur Sketchley. "Up the Nile" is quite as entertaining as the former volumes. Mrs. Brown's humanity actually increases. She raves against the heathens, bangs them about with her umbrella, and gives them pieces of her mind, until palace, harem, and mosque cannot hold her. But it is all for their good. She was nearly sacked and Bosphorised (or Niled) over and over again; but her occasional talks with the Prince of Wales, and her eternal triumphs over the vulgar and coarse-hearted people she usually encountered, quite made up for any little terrors suffered at the hands of ignorant pachas. Everybody must add this volume to the former instalments of the life of the great and good Mrs. Brown.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION IN SWEDEN.—A great calamity has befallen the town of Gefte, the best half of it having been burnt down. The damage is estimated at ten millions of Swedish riksdollars. This is believed to be the most destructive fire that has ever occurred in Sweden. That half a town should be burnt down is no rare occurrence where so many of the houses are built of wood, but that ten millions (£600,000) worth of property should be destroyed in one blaze is something unheard of. The local insurance companies will suffer severely, and some of the English companies too, but to what extent is not known. Some years ago the foreign offices would have been more deeply involved, but lately extensive companies have sprung up in the country, and they have acquired a great portion of this business, for which they will now have to pay severely.

THE LATE MURDERS IN ABYSSINIA.—Information has been received which at last sets all doubts at rest respecting the sad fate of Mr. and Mrs. Powell and party. Mr. Walter Powell, M.P., a brother of the deceased gentleman, has just returned from Alexandria, where he had gone to deliver a firman which he succeeded in obtaining from the Viceroy of Egypt, and which directed a strong military escort to be provided for Mr. Henry Powell and Mr. Jenkins, who have gone in search. Mr. Walter Powell brings intelligence, which is believed to be substantially authentic, that Mr. Powell and party were attacked and massacred by the Tekah tribe, and not by the Bezan tribe, as first reported. The Bezas afterwards came upon the murderers and compelled them not only to relinquish the booty, but to deliver up the bodies; and the Bezas conveyed the bodies to the Swedish missionaries, by whom they were properly buried. No doubt is entertained of the correctness of this statement, and there is every probability that Mr. Henry Powell and Mr. Jenkins will succeed in bringing home the remains of their unfortunate relatives.

UP MONT BLANC. We are not about to inflict on them the thousand-and-one description of the ascent from Chamounix, the difficulties of the Mer de Glace, the struggles on the Col, or the night in the hut with the guide, and the sound of avalanches of the still untrodden snow. It has all been done before—and once supremely done, from the popularly descriptive point of view, by Albert Smith, who was killed by the big mountain at last—but by going over it, but by letting it, one may say so, go over him for who knows how many hundred nights.

A week or two ago we gave some account of more fastnesses in the German Alps; and we present our readers this week with what may surely be called a seasonable picture of the glacier world. Doubtless, a score of enthusiastic tourists, attracted by the ease with which everybody travels now—a-days, will catch even more than a glimpse of the wonders of that ice country, and will never forget the cold, clear glint of light shining on peak and plain of rosy snow. Mr. Cook is already hard at work; and Mr. Gaze is putting fresh straps to his travelling-trunks, while offering trains, steam-boats, and hotel comforts to the British voyager, who declines to combine hardship with the nineteenth century.

The true British voyager of this class will, with equal prudence, decline to give his ascent to—well, to avoid a pun, let us say will stay below and wait to hear all about it from people who come home with tired legs, frost-bitten fingers, and torn trousers, and who have been going to see the sun rise at great personal danger, while he has had his three meals a day and read all the newspapers at his hotel, "as comfortable as a biddy." Catch him crossing a "crevasse" on a ladder, or being tied to a fellow with a rope, like goodness knows what, except the chain-gang—we had almost said the mountain-chain gang! And as to the glacier world—well, he likes his ice in his wine; and precious good champagne they give you too, though confoundedly overcharged, as must always be the case where there are a lot of idle fellows always loafing about to take a lot of other idle people up a mountain. Glacier world, indeed! Why didn't they stop there, if they liked it? But, there: *chacun à son goût*, as the French say.

BADEN IN THE SEASON.

"The season will end early this year." Such is the authoritative utterance of the fashionable intelligencer, whose information may, for aught we know, be obtained from the leaders of the mode or from the retainers of the first flitting group of aristocracy, whose trunks are in process of packing, while the big chandeliers are being tied up in brown holland bags, previous to the desertion of the family mansion, and its relegation once more to the ancestral cockroaches.

Anyhow, some of the famous holiday-places began to renew their youth a month ago, and among them, first in favour, stands the gem of Continental resorts, the ever new and gay Baden, embosomed among hills, and beautiful for ever in its wild and picturesque aspect, no less than in the

attractions of the Trinkhall, the Conversation House, and the—well, let us say, the pleasing and innocent amusements that solace the evenings of the invalid and the valetudinarian.

We have already in previous Numbers spoken of the baths renovating, rejuvenescent; of the waters, which mitigate the too-suggestive memories of a hard London season; of the drives and walks in the valley of the Murg, Gernsbach; the grim dungeons of the Alte Schloess, with its reminiscences of the Vehmgericht; of the valley of Oberburn and the avenue of

evening promenade, that all the rank and fashion of Europe are to be seen, however. While the band discourses excellent music, the loungers who listen—or seem to listen, that they may talk with all the more ease—are surrounded by a scene which is scarcely to be equalled in Europe; while in the garden itself nature is embellished by art. This applies not only to the beds and borders but to the toilets—inventions that have made the days of milliners restless, and the nights of modistes laborious for months before. The

the Black Forest offers his wooden clocks for sale, the Tyrolese displays his assortment of articles in chamois skin and stag-horn; the Bohemian flashes his brilliant crystals, with a gleam in each facet like the reflection of a casket of jewels; the silk-venders, toy merchants, and sellers of nacks and cigars do a lively business; and before the stalls are round tables surrounded with chairs, where extravagance may rest awhile or economy may escape observation in the crowd. Economy, however, is a little at a discount at the Queen of Watering-Places, and life in Baden is in that respect at least unchanged.



AMONG THE GLACIERS ON MONT BLANC.

Lichtenthal, that leads to it by an easy walk. One might exhaust a guide-book, and yet not do justice to this exquisite spot on the surface of a beautiful world. All that we can give our readers is an example of the preparations for the present campaign, and a picture of the scene already presented morning and evening—that is to say, in the pursuit of health and the pursuit of pleasure by the "gay" Parisians, who are already leaving Lutetia behind them and rushing to drink the pleasing beverages of the Trinkhall.

It is in the garden before the conversation-house, with its famous

gleam of jewels, the sheen of rich fabrics, the glow of many colours, the flush of youth and beauty, and, no doubt, the faint fair blush of innocence—only that it is so difficult to discover that particular attraction by lamplights—each gives a fresh charm to the garden, a sweeter tone to the notes of the band, a subtler grace to the fascinations of the time and place.

But it is in the daytime, after all, that we may see the greatest variety, and then the hue of returning health is among the beauties of the scene. The garden then is a perpetual fair, in which the industrious mechanic of

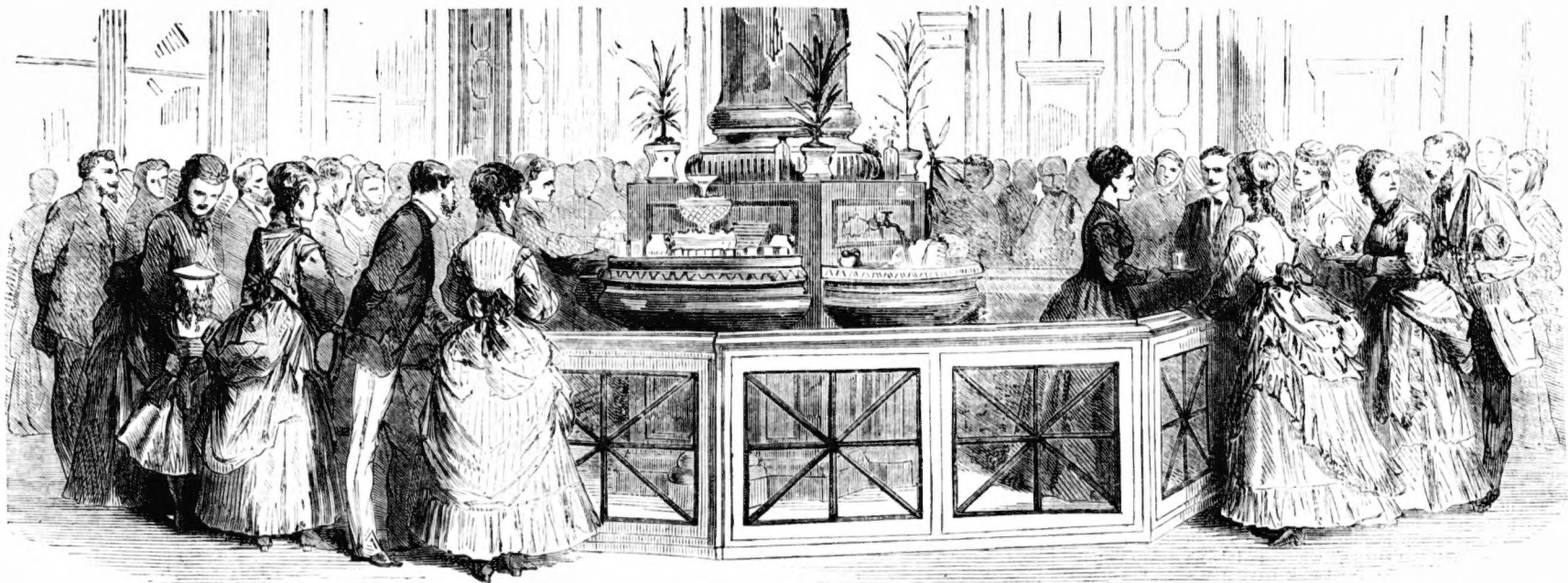
their friends sat. The people cheered heartily for their noble landlady and her Ladyship's son, who will shortly attain his majority; but in the midst of this oration occurred a most unusual scene. The young Marquis called upon the people to give three cheers for Mr. Hare, agent for the estate; but scarce had he uttered the words, when the Rev. Thomas Doyle, P.P., Ramsgrange stepped forward and cried, "No, no; three groans for Hare!" He then went up to Mr. Hare, and said he deserved not cheers nor applause, but that he, Hare, served reprobation for his conduct as an agent upon the Ely

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT OFF CUBA.

LITTLE as we hear of the proceedings of the Cuban Insurrection, except that the Spanish patriots who were draughted there gave just sufficient adhesion to the popular cause to bring things to a dead-lock, it would appear that any hour we may have tidings of serious disturbances. Our Engraving represents the last mistake which has marked the series of blunders already perpetrated in the unfortunate island, and the consequences of the affair may be still more serious. An expedition of 700 volunteers, organised in the United States, to go to the help of the insurgents, had established their camp in a place called Nippé, and the Government of the island sent against them 120 regulars and the steam-ship Marcella, in order that they might be attacked at once by land and sea. The Americans, however, defended themselves vigorously; and, as they were provided with artillery, the vessel was compelled to sheer off, with considerable damage. Meanwhile, the Spanish frigate Africaine, which was cruising in the waters off the coast, hearing the noise of the firing, came to the assistance of the Marcella; but, mistaking the 120 regular troops for insurgents, opened a brisk fire on them, and killed above forty of their number. Surely, such a misfortune needs no comment; but it is likely to increase the difficulties of the situation between Spain and the United States with regard to Cuban affairs.

A BROAD HINT TO LAND-STEWARD.

AN extraordinary scene, which occurred last week at Fethard, an out-of-the-way place in the south of Wexford, is described in a Dublin paper of Saturday last. The Marchioness of Ely and the Marquis of Ely, upon the occasion of their visiting their extensive estates, promoted a horse-race and other sports, at which they themselves attended. After the distribution of the prizes the people gathered round the platform on which the Marchioness of Ely, the young Marquis, and

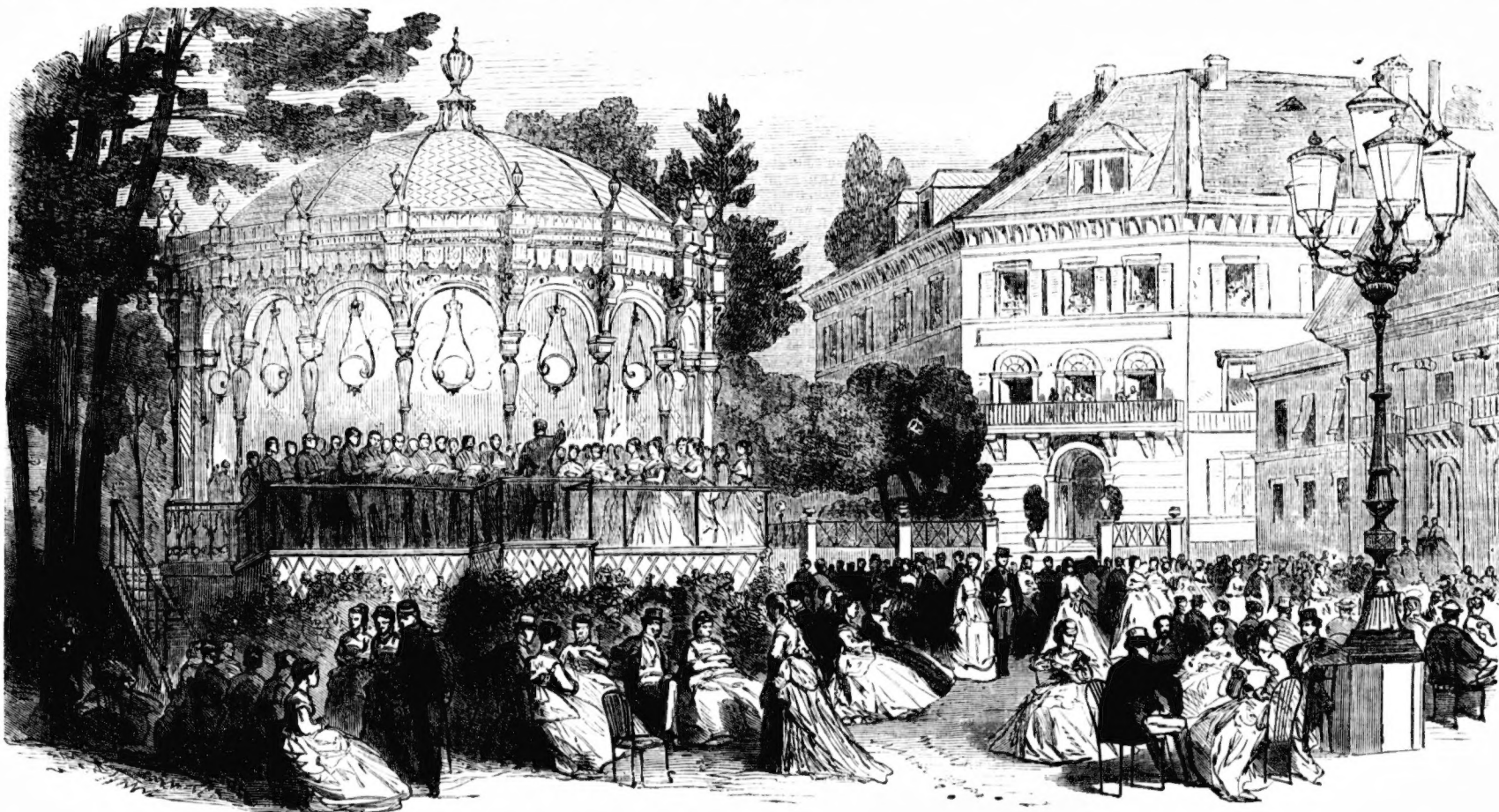


BADEN IN THE SEASON: THE TRINKHALL.

estate; that the blood and the curses of the people ejected from their dwellings in Killesk lay upon his guilty soul; and, instead of a cheer, he would cry, "Down with Hare!"

"A groan for Hare!" &c. The people groaned and hooted in a most excited manner, and surged around the platform in great masses, whilst the noble Marchioness, her son, and the friends who

surrounded them were mute with astonishment. The hooting continued a considerable time, until a Mr. Powel made some observation that displeased the crowd, which had the effect of

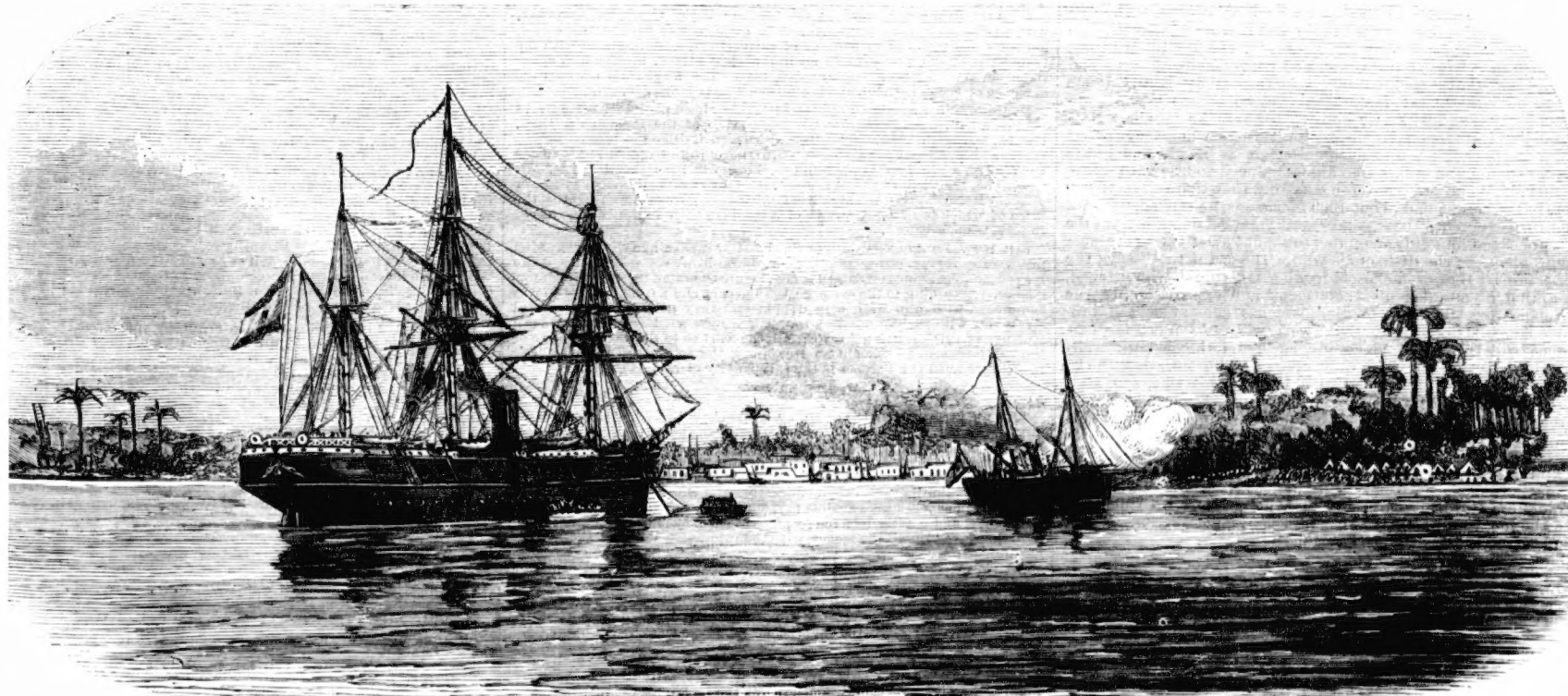


THE MUSIC-GARDEN IN FRONT OF THE CONVERSATION-HOUSE.

turning their attention upon him. He was knocked down, and when he rose was pursued until he took refuge in some neighbouring house. During this diversion Mr. Hare rode away; but in the

course of a short time returned, and called upon Mr. Fitzgerald, sub-inspector of constabulary, Arthurstown, to interfere, as he apprehended a further breach of the peace. The Rev. Mr. Doyle again

came forward, and, addressing the multitude of excited people around him, said Mr. Hare had come back in order to dare them, thinking they might commit themselves, in the hope that he (Mr.



THE SPANISH CRUISER AFRICAINE FIRING ON THE TROOPS AT CUBA BY MISTAKE.

Hare) might have them lodged in gaol. He then cautioned the people to be quiet, and told them not to touch even the bride of Mr. Hare's horse. He then addressed Mr. Hare, and bade him listen to the charges against him; but Mr. Hare rode away. The Rev. Mr. Doyle again harangued the people, and advised them to send a deputation to the Marchioness of Ely and her son to inform them of the sort of agent they had. He further enjoined the people to return quietly home, and soon after they separated. In another part of the racecourse another starting scene had occurred. Several Roman Catholic clergymen were going amongst the crowd, enjoining them to avoid the whisky-tents, &c. It appears that two artillerymen from Duncannon Fort said something offensive to the Rev. Mr. Lyng, P.P., Poulfourn, and he threatened to complain of them to their superior officer, and parted from them. Soon afterwards he saw two other artillerymen as he was passing through a tent, and he recommended them to go out by the other opening of the tent, as the people had mistaken them for those who had offended him, and might injure them. The two soldiers followed the advice of the Rev. Mr. Lyng, and were walking out with him, when one of them was struck on the head and knocked down. The Rev. Mr. Lyng endeavoured to protect the soldiers, but he was himself knocked down several times by the crowd. One of the soldiers was kicked and beaten in a most brutal manner, and he has since died from the effects of the injuries he sustained.

OPERA AND CONCERTS.

WE may now regard the opera season as at an end. The season has been a brilliant one, and, apart from some fanciful, practically impossible casts (such as those of "Don Giovanni" and "The Marriage of Figaro," in which Mdle. Nilsson and Madame Patti were to have been heard together), the promises made at the beginning of the season have been, in most instances, carried out. We are sorry to lose "Otello," which is left owing to the subscribers; and which, Signor Tambrlik having arrived, might evidently have been produced. The united managers have, however, deserved well of the public. They have brought out one very important opera—such a work as it is thought sufficient in Paris to produce about once in three years; and they have presented to us, among tenors, Mongini and Tambrlik; among baritones, Santley and Graziani; among sopranos, Mdle. Titiens, Mdle. Ilma de Murska, Mdle. Nilsson, and Madame Patti.

In the recent performances of "Dinorah" a third primo tenore was heard, who appears to have been engaged specially for the part of Corentino, and for that part alone. In the very charming duet with Dinorah, who fascinates him, and the highly dramatic duet with Hoel, who terrifies him, Signor Gardoni is equally successful; and the only thing one regrets on hearing this accomplished vocalist is that he did not appear earlier in the season in other works. The original Hoel of Her Majesty's Theatre played that part at the Royal Italian Opera. Mr. Santley not only sang the music powerfully and with the most finished expression, he also gave great dramatic significance to the air in which the superstitious treasure-seeker reproaches himself with the death of Dinorah. Indeed, with Signor Gardoni, Mr. Santley, and Madame Patti in the three principal parts, "Dinorah" may now be said to have obtained a more perfect execution than it had ever met with before. But it is Dinorah herself whose music is so especially beautiful, and whose poetical presence sheds light over the whole work. Corentino, as an individual, ceases, with all his philosophy, to be amusing after a certain time. Hoel, in spite of his fine scene, his duet with Corentino, and his thoroughly beautiful "romance," is a gloomy personage, whose gloom makes itself felt when the fairy-like Dinorah is not on the stage to profit by the contrast it presents to her own bright nature. But Dinorah herself is one of the most charming creations of modern opera, and there is no part in which the poetical side of Madame Patti's many-sided talent is exhibited to more advantage than in that of this spiritual, fantastic heroine.

After appearing in "Dinorah," Madame Patti resumed the part of Maria in "La Figlia del Reggimento," a work which must take rank with "L'Elisir d'Amore" and "Don Pasquale" among Donizetti's happiest, because most spontaneous, productions. Every one knows that Mdme. Patti makes of Maria one of her most charming impersonations. The last week of the season has been marked, as usual, by a series of benefits. Wednesday was Madame Patti's night, when she appeared for the first time as Gilda in "Rigoletto." Mdle. Titiens's turn came on Thursday, when "Le Prophète" (performed with much success last Saturday, with Mdle. Titiens for the first time as Fidès) was repeated. Friday evening was reserved for Mdle. Nilsson, whose programme included an act of "Martha," an act of "Faust e Margherita" and an act (including Ophelia's death-scene) of "Hamlet." To-night (Saturday) "Il Barbiere" is announced—Madame Patti in the part of Rosina—and with this performance the present season and the joint management of Messrs. Gye and Mapleson will terminate.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has "substantial reasons for believing that the present coalition at the Italian Opera-House will not be allowed to keep its monopoly for another season." In fact, an opposition is being organised, supported by a majority of the leading singers who have this year taken part in the performances at Covent Garden. Among the seceders are Mdle. Christine Nilsson, Signor Mongini, Mr. Santley, Signor Gardoni, Signor Poli, and Signor Arditi, the conductor. To this considerable company may be added Mdme. Volpini, Mdme. Trebelli-Bettini, Signor Bettini, M. Gassier, and others. Whether the new company will be housed at Drury Lane or at Her Majesty's Theatre is not certain yet; nor have we heard whether or not Mr. Mapleson will be the manager of the new undertaking.

The American papers continue to publish particulars of all kinds respecting the monster jubilee lately held at Boston. The distinguished visitors are fully described: and it will be interesting to English readers to hear that Mr. Thornton, the British Minister, was dressed in a "black frock-coat and pepper-and-salt vest and trousers," and that "his handsomest feature is his teeth" ("his teeth are his handsomest feature" would be better) "which are large and white, and which he shows whenever he laughs. Notwithstanding the unconquerable British stiffness which hangs about him, he is seemingly a pleasant gentleman at heart, and greets Governor Claflin and others who are introduced to him with great cordiality." When Mr. Thornton was told that there were 10,000 singers in the chorus and about 1000 musicians, he replied, "with a strong British accent," that at the great Crystal Palace gatherings the number of executants only amounted to about 4000. "One of the most amusing scenes to the little circle who witnessed it was," says the *Evening Mail*, "that of a clerical-looking individual, who listened, with a kind of mingled disappointment and expectation, to the performance of Mozart's 'Gloria,' which stood upon the programme thus—'Gloria, from the Twelfth Mass.' When the performance was through, and the audience had hushed the well-deserved applause with which they greeted it, he turned, with the utmost veridicality of expression, to a lady by his side, and said, 'There must be some mistake about this; I don't see just the relation of the Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment to this thing. Hadn't they ought to come in somewhere?' It required some effort for the lady to keep her countenance, while she explained precisely what the 'Twelfth Mass' meant, and she was unable to do it until she called the services of her husband, who did most excellent work in the Army as an Army Chaplain. When the inquirer did see it he left his seat, and was not seen again in that locality during the performance."

INSOLVENT PUBLIC SERVANTS.—The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has sent round a circular to the heads of offices, requesting them to make their subordinates understand that all public servants arrested for debt or having recourse to the Insolvent Court will be deemed to have forfeited their appointments, unless it can be shown that their embarrassments have been the result of unforeseen misfortune or of circumstances over which they could exercise no control, and have not proceeded from dissipated or extravagant habits. This is merely the restoration of a standing order, but it is coupled with the intimation that it will be rigorously enforced in future.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

HER MAJESTY, accompanied by Prince and Princess Christian, Princesses Louise and Beatrice, and Prince Leopold, left Windsor Castle for Osborne on Tuesday morning. The Queen has conveyed to the Lord Lieutenant her intention of paying a visit to Ireland next year, and remaining there some time.

PRINCE DE LA TOUR D'Auvergne left the French Embassy, Albertgate, on Sunday morning, to assume the duties of Minister of Foreign Affairs. Viscount Contades acts as Chargé d'Affaires, and the other secretaries and staff belonging to the Embassy remain the same for the present.

THE RIGHT HON. HUGH CHILDERS, First Lord of the Admiralty, will succeed Lord Taunton as one of the Brethren of Trinity House.

VISCOUNT COURTENAY, M.P. for East Devon, has placed his resignation in the hands of his election committee, to be published at their discretion, and that it will probably be issued in a few days.

MR. J. C. O'DOWD has been appointed Deputy Judge-Advocate-General of the Forces, in the room of Mr. Vernon Lushington, Q.C.

THE APPOINTMENT OF DR. VAUGHAN to the Mastership of the Temple has been gazetted.

SIR FAIRFAX MORESBY is gazetted Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom, in the room of Sir G. R. Sartorius, promoted to be Admiral of the Fleet. The position of Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom falls to Sir P. W. Wallis, Mr. E. P. Bouverie, M.P., is gazetted as an Ecclesiastical Commissioner for England.

THE MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER has sent £1000 to the British Colonial Emigration Fund. This will enable the committee to dispatch to Canada from 200 to 250 emigrants before the end of the present month. Nearly 3000 persons have been already sent out in connection with this fund.

MRS. ARABELLA MANSFIELD, a lady of twenty-four years of age, has been admitted to the Bar in Iowa, U.S., and practises in partnership with her husband.

THE HARVEST IN FRANCE promises to be satisfactory; a good wine year is also anticipated. The same may be said of Italy and Spain.

MR. WARBURTON, High Sheriff of Queen's County, on his way to the assizes on Monday morning, was fired at and severely wounded. He is expected to recover. Two men have been arrested. Captain Lambert, who was lately fired at at Athenry, is also expected to recover.

MADAME DEUMERGUE, Bachelor in Science, has opened a *pharmacie* at Montpellier, this being the first establishment of the kind in France under the direction of a lady.

MR. FOWLER, the engineer to the Metropolitan Railway, when examined before the New Law Courts Committee, said he approved of the Howard-street site; and, should the courts be built there, he suggested that the position of the new railway station which is to be constructed in that neighbourhood should be changed. There would, he said, be no fear of any vibration from the railway being felt in the law courts.

THE DAMAGES in the action by Mr. Murphy against the Mayor of Birmingham are laid at £1000. The prosecution is understood to be supported by several prominent members of the Protestant party in the House of Commons.

DR. HERMAN VOGEL, who was a member of the North German expedition sent last year to observe the total eclipse of the sun, has been invited to join the new one fitted out by the Government of Washington to make observations and take photographs of the great solar eclipse of Aug. 7 next, which will be visible in the United States.

A GIRL OF FIFTEEN, named Cuxton, jumped out of a train at New Brompton, near Chatham, the other night, on finding that it did not stop at the station where she wanted to alight, and was killed.

A PICKPOCKET WAS ARRESTED AT HOMBURG in the act of stealing notes to the value of 15,000fr. from Mustapha Fazyl Pacha, the brother of the Viceroy of Egypt, as he was rising from his seat at one of the gaming-tables in that town. On inquiry it has been discovered that the thief is an Englishman, and he is supposed to be connected with an organised band of thieves.

A PILOT'S APPRENTICE, named Thomas Williams, was stabbed with a stiletto by an Italian seaman in a drunken affray at Cardiff, on Saturday morning, and died in a few hours. Two Italians have been committed for trial on the charge of having wilfully murdered him.

DOMINION DAY (July 1), the second anniversary of the natal day of the Dominion of Canada, was kept very generally as a holiday. Canadian papers have accounts of races, excursions, base-ball matches, regattas, torchlight processions, and various other entertainments suitable to the occasion. It is stated that in country places the day was celebrated with as much spirit as in the towns, if not with more.

THE DISPUTE between the Yorkshire masons and their employers has terminated. The latter have withdrawn all the demands they recently made as to the introduction of the hour system and other matters, and are willing to take back the men upon the old terms.

A VAST NUMBER OF MEETINGS have been held in all parts of the kingdom within the last few days in support of the Government in resistance to the Lords' amendments on the Irish Church Bill.

THE VACANT VICARAGE OF DONCASTER has been offered, the *Post* says, by the Archbishop of York to the Rev. A. W. Thorold, M.A., minister of Curzon Chapel, late of St. Giles's in the fields. Mr. Thorold is one of the Archbishop's Chaplains and a Prebendary of York Cathedral. It is understood that the offer will be accepted.

DR. COLENSO, Bishop of Natal, has refused to recognise Mr. Green any longer as Dean of Maritzburg, and has appointed the Rev. Robert Gray, formerly of St. Helena, to the Deanery. Meanwhile, the "orthodox Bishop of Natal" (Dr. Macrorie) has appointed an Archdeacon of Durban in the person of the Rev. Frederick Sidney Robinson, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge.

A YOUNG MAN AND WOMAN were married last Saturday morning at Kennington, and afterwards the bride party hired a boat at Vauxhall Bridge with the intention of going to Putney, and thence to Wimbledon to see the volunteer review. At Battersea Bridge the boat was upset, and one of the party was drowned.

THE GOODS WAREHOUSE at the Windsor terminus of the Great Western Railway was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday afternoon, as well as six or seven trucks filled with goods which stood in two sidings close to the warehouse. The passenger station and the Queen's private waiting-room were at one time in danger, but the efforts made to save them by the firemen and a strong detachment of military from the barracks were, fortunately, successful. The cause of the fire is not known.

A BRAKEMAN on the Vincennes railway, named Comte, found, a few days back, a portfolio containing bank notes to the amount of 25,000fr. in a carriage on that line. He deposited the property at the central offices, and it was restored to the owner, who simply rewarded the finder with his thanks. The company has, however, granted a more solid recompense to its servant for his honesty.

A LABOURER was charged, at the Thames Police Court, last Saturday, with having assaulted a policeman. The defence was that the constable, knowing the prisoner as a caller of early risers, who interfered with the perquisites of the police, made an unprovoked attack, beating him about the head, and otherwise roughly using him. The magistrate doubted the evidence of the policeman, and the prisoner was discharged.

M. GASSIER'S STATUE OF ADAM SMITH has been placed for some weeks past on a temporary pedestal in the ground floor of the Randolph Gallery, Oxford, for public view. Some time since a committee was formed for the purpose of purchasing the statue, with the object of presenting it to the University. The late Lord Taunton, Lord Justice General Inglis, Mr. Gladstone, the Dean of Christ Church, the master of Balliol, and Professor Thorold Rogers agreed to act as a committee for purchasing the statue, the price of which is £700. Upwards of £400 have been subscribed in answer to private applications.

SIR HEW POLLOCK, who was fined a few weeks ago by the Buxton magistrates for assaulting the Duke of Devonshire's commissioner, made his second appearance on Saturday last, before the same Bench, on a similar charge. According to the evidence, the Baronet and a companion who was summoned with him were both drunk, and they got into a disgraceful street row with the commissioner. There appears, indeed, to have been "plenty of drink stirring" among all the parties to the scene, and one of the witnesses said he thought Sir Hew's dog the soberest of the lot. The magistrate fined the Baronet in the full penalty of £5 and costs.

THE EX-EMPERESS CHARLOTTE.—A melancholy little incident is related of the ex-Empress Charlotte. This unfortunate Princess has been staying for some time at Spa. The other day she insisted with such vehemence on playing at roulette that it was impossible to restrain her. On approaching the table she deliberately placed a gold piece on the number 19. The Emperor Maximilian was shot on June 19. The wheel turned, and, though thirty-seven chances were against her, she won. She smiled sadly, took up the money, and quietly left the room. On her way out a poor man passed by. She gave him all the money, with the injunction that he was to "pray for him."

A GOOD SIGN.—There was an agreeable episode in the 12th of July celebrations which may be worth mentioning for its novelty. The Roman Catholic inhabitants of Donegal assembled with carts, at the request of their parish priest, the Rev. Mr. Mulreany, to draw some stones which he required for the building of a new school-house. When the Protestants of the locality heard of it they generously offered to assist. The offer was accepted in the same friendly spirit, and the two parties vied with each other in rendering the most efficient service to the rev. gentleman. The *Derry Journal*, which records the fact, observes that this commemoration of the 12th will probably be remembered with lasting pleasure by all who engaged in it as a pledge of harmony and goodwill.

ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM.

ON Wednesday evening the new museum, which has been brought together in a building specially erected for the purpose near Dean's-yard, Westminster, and which is intended to form the starting-point of a fine collection of objects and casts illustrative of the progress of architecture in various ages, was opened to visitors. The object of this museum, which was begun some eighteen years ago, was intended to supply the great want which was felt by architects and art-workmen of the means of studying the architectural art of past ages and those kindred arts which once had their origin in architecture. Its practical object is to give to art-workmen an opportunity of studying the casts and copies of works, the originals of which neither their time nor means allow them to visit. To effect this a large collection of casts of the first ancient original examples, English and foreign, have been arranged, as far as possible, in the order of their date and of detail; but the heavy expense incurred in forming the collection and keeping it together obliged the council to transfer it to South Kensington. Fortunately, however, the collection has now so far outgrown the limits of Kensington as to demand a place of its own, and this has therefore been built for it. The building is a very plain but a pretty and a serviceable one, close, as we have said, to Dean's-yard. Possibly the only drawback in the new structure is that at its very starting it is full; and it is evident that the day looms very near indeed when the council will again have to extend the sphere of their operations. It is the nature of all these institutions to progress year by year; and already so many promises of casts, and models, and specimens have come in that it is very easy indeed to see how soon an extension must be made if the idea is to be worked out on the same liberal scale and with the same effort towards practical importance that were the foundation of its conception. For further efforts, too, more aid will be needed from those who have the cause of architecture at heart, for £1000 is still due on the building fund, and till the present structure is free from debt no steps can well be taken to continue and extend the teachings which its collection now almost at a glance affords. On Wednesday evening, among others who came to the opening were the Lord Chancellor, Sir Bartle Frere, Lord Powis, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. W. Cowper, Sir Digby Wyatt, Lord Nelson, Mr. Godwin; Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P.; Canon Gregory; Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P.; the President, &c. The museum was opened at eight o'clock, and more than an hour was passed in inspecting its contents, which are admirably arranged. Most of them of course are casts, for the council of the Architectural Museum have far too pure a taste than to encourage the contribution of specimens taken from buildings where, perhaps, they derived their chief merit from their own peculiar surroundings. Some of the objects, however, are originals; but these are exceptional cases, which have been received into the collection no doubt to save them from immediate destruction if left out of it. Some casts from specimens of Old Gothic terminals of crosses, brackets, foliage mouldings, quaint animals, with mural tiles and encaustic paintings, are very splendid examples of a time when works were finished with that labour-loving zeal which forms the great characteristic of Gothic architecture. After the museum had been inspected, Mr. Beresford Hope, Lord Hatherly, Mr. Cowper, Sir Bartle Frere, Lord Powis, and others connected with the founding of the institution, each took it in turn for three or four minutes to dwell upon the value of architecture, not only as a refined study in itself, but one which not only contributed to the material comfort of man in his dwelling-place, but which pleased his eye and improved his taste whenever he walked abroad. Courses of lectures are to be delivered at the new museum, and prizes are to be offered for the best specimens of stone and wood carving, metal-work, glass and decorative painting, modelling, drawing, &c., with a view to encourage as well as to individualise the art-workmen of the day.

CLOSING OF THE THAMES TUNNEL.—On Tuesday night the Thames Tunnel was finally closed as a public footway. This undertaking, which at the time of its design was considered a masterpiece of science, and which formed a communication under the river Thames between Rotherhithe and Wapping, and after numerous difficulties, finally accomplished and opened on March 23, 1843, having been commenced by Sir I. S. Brunel in 1824. The total cost of the tunnel was about £600,000, but the East London Railway Company recently purchased it for a little over a third of that sum. The company will run their trains through the tunnel, their line bringing the inhabitants of Wapping, Shadwell, &c., within easy distance of Southwark Park.

THUNDERSTORMS.—During Sunday night and Monday storms of much violence passed over the north-east of Yorkshire, hanging chiefly to the Cleveland edge of the moors. The crops in the course have been considerably knocked down, but will recover themselves, being yet quite green. Damage in this way will be slight, particularly as most of the district is moor, and the storms did not reach the corn-growing districts, and the winds altogether escaped. In Barkly Howl Wood a great number of trees are demolished, a shed was fired and a cow roasted. In Eskdale the Egton Vicarage, a new house, inhabited for the first time, was struck and damaged. The Marquis of Normanby's seat, near Sandesend, was also damaged by the lightning. The storms have been very partial. Rain is greatly needed.

FEARFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—A colliery explosion occurred, on Wednesday morning, in the nine-feet mine at the Queen's Colliery, Haydock, belonging to Messrs. Evans and Sons, seven miles from Wigan, at the same place where there was an explosion at the beginning of the year. One hundred colliers went down in the morning, and after the explosion, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, about one half of them fought their way through the choke-damp and escaped. Forty-eight dead bodies were then lying at the bottom of the shaft; one man has died since he was brought out, and the searchers, in the evening, were groping in the diphole for others who were believed to be there. A large crowd surrounded the pit, waiting for the bodies which were to be brought up at dark.

THE NEW BAYONET.—The proposed new bayonet of the British infantry is the same as that supplied to the Irish constabulary. It is a saw-sword bayonet—that is to say, it has a sword edge and a saw back, while the point is as effective as that of an ordinary bayonet. It is of the same length as the present weapon, but the Martini-Henry rifle itself is 2½ in. shorter than the Snider-Enfield, and the total length of the arm as a pike is therefore reduced by so much. The committee, in recommending this saw-sword bayonet, appear to have had in view the fact that bayonets will henceforth be less frequently used than in former times as weapons of offence and defence; they desired, therefore, to substitute an instrument of more general utility. The efficiency of the weapon as a sword, as a saw, and as a bayonet, was carefully tested. With the sword edge a sheep was cut up into joints; and with the saw back the shinbone of an ox, a Norway spruce, 2½ in. in diameter, another of 3½ in., and a 3-inch balk of very tough elm were sawn through. The weapon fixed to the rifle was also thrust through a deer's sheep with its wool on and wrapped in a greatcoat; and the security of the attachment of the weapon to the rifle was tested by twisting it about inside the sheep, and by driving it six inches through a 1-inch door, and allowing it to swing while sticking in the wood. Thus the soldier will have a tool as well as an effective military weapon, and one with which he can clear away wood, cut materials for fascines and gabions; or he can use it, if he likes, as a knife for cutting up his rations.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

HOME FOR LITTLE BOYS.—Last Saturday the annual distribution of prizes was made at the institution, Horton Kirby, near Farnham, Lord Cairns presiding. The home was commenced in 1864 at Tottenham, with fourteen boys, since which it has rapidly grown in size, and strength, and usefulness. The new building was opened in 1867. It consists of seven homes for thirty boys each, and at the present moment all the homes are full. The class of persons received are destitute boys under ten years of age, and the mode of admission is by election, free, or on payment of 5s. a week. The boys are not merely supported, clothed, and instructed, but trained to some industrial occupation, which enables them to obtain a livelihood when they leave the home. After seeing the boys at work in the shops, garden, and farm, the examination and distribution of the Hanbury prizes took place in the marquee. The examination consisted of questions in scripture and arithmetic, and was conducted by Mr. Hassell, of the Home and Colonial Training School. After the examination the company proceeded to the school building, where an excellent dinner, over which Lord Cairns presided, was served. Amongst other friends and supporters of the institution present were Sir F. Currie, Mr. Hanbury, Mr. Leaf, Mr. Alderman Wilson, Mr. Willans, Mr. Charles, the honorary secretary, &c. The company was addressed by the chairman, Sir F. Currie, Mr. Hanbury, Mr. Willans, &c. The speakers dwelt on the excellent objects of the institution and on its present position, which, though satisfactory, still required assistance to increase its usefulness. The secretary announced that the amount collected was about £250. The band of the Coldstream Guards, conducted by Mr. F. Godfrey, was in attendance, and performed several pieces of music during the afternoon. After a pleasant day, the company returned to town by special train.

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The largest and most economical Mourning Warehouse in Europe.
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BAREGE GRENADINE, an inexpensive and excellent wearing Dress for Deep Mourning.
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Family Mourning of all kinds proportionably cheap.
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The above Ales are being supplied in the finest condition, in bottles and in casks, by FINDLATER, MACKIE, TODD, and CO., at their New London Bridge Stores, London Bridge, S.E.

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